

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1978

Austria	12 S.	Kyrgyzstan	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	12.25
Denmark	1.50 D.K.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Egypt	40 F.	Morocco	2.75 D.
France	2.50 F.	Netherlands	1.50 F.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Nigeria	20 N.
Greece	20 F.	Portugal	20 Esc.
India	18 Rs.	Spain	40 Ptas.
Iran	50 Rials	Sweden	2.75 S.K.
Italy	400 Lire	Switzerland	1.75 S.F.
Japan	150 Yen	Turkey	12 L.
		U.S. Military (Eur.)	50.35
		Yugoslavia	17 D.

Established 1887

108 Held In Airport Protest In Japan

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, March 26 (NYT)—More than 300 protesters, hurling firebombs and wielding steel pipes, crashed a truck through a fence today and seized the control tower of the new Tokyo International Airport.

Before police, firing tear-gas guns at pointblank range, could evict them, a half-dozen helmeted leftist youths had destroyed the equipment in the vital control tower of the \$2.9-billion facility, which has not yet been opened.

At least 108 persons were arrested. There were no reports on the number injured. Embarrassed government officials, who had mobilized 1,400 police to stop just such an anticipated attack, began assessing the damages to the 12-story technical center of the new airport, 46 miles northeast of here.

Opening in Doubt

But they appeared doubtful that the necessary repairs could be made before the opening ceremonies, scheduled for Thursday, or before the arrival of the first commercial flight, set for next Sunday.

"It's almost hopeless," said a Transport Ministry official.

Some airline officials also expressed fears that the new airport, already five years late in opening due to the protests of radical youth groups and displaced local farmers, will be unsafe. For decades, overseas and domestic passengers have used the overcrowded Haneda airport, nine miles south of Tokyo.

For the last 12 years, the new airport, a four-square-mile facility, has been the focus of hundreds of demonstrations, arson attempts, sabotage and police confrontations. Five persons have died in the protests, four of them police.

Farmers Dispute

Originally, the dispute centered on local farmers, who felt that they were not consulted sufficiently by officials, a vital consensus-building step in Japanese society. But radical students have broadened the complaints to include Marxist-oriented grievances, as well as concerns over air and noise pollution.

Today's attack, which was to launch a weeklong "anti-airport offensive" by the field's foes, is a substantial political embarrassment. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



A demonstrator's clothing catches fire as the contents of his firebomb spill over him just before he could throw his bottle during the violent riots at Narita Airport yesterday.



Helmeted demonstrators smash equipment in the control tower of the Narita Airport.

Urges Israeli Policy Change

Egypt Pledges to Continue Drive for Peace in Mideast

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, March 26 (NYT)—The Egyptian government said yesterday that it was prepared to continue its peace initiative despite the fighting in Lebanon. But it also indicated that it did not expect progress unless there was a change of policy in Israel.

The decision was announced after a meeting of the nation's top policy-making body, the National Security Council. President Anwar Sadat had called for the extraordinary meeting to assess prospects for his peace efforts after the setback dealt by the fighting between Israel and the Palestinians in southern Lebanon.

The effect of the decision was to keep the four-month-old initiative alive but to put the burden for creating an appropriate climate for new talks on the Israelis. Egyptian officials said that they expected the peace efforts to be stalled for a while. The officials explained that if the Carter administration could not make the Israelis soften their stance, it would be unrealistic for the Egyptians to try.

The Egyptian officials contended that what was needed from Israel was a different attitude, not a different government. But their evaluation left little doubt that Cairo would feel more hopeful about resuming negotiations if Prime Minister Menachem Begin were out of the process. The decision to maintain the peace initiative appeared based in part on the feeling in official circles that changes in Israel were possible.

Territories Cited

After yesterday's National Security Council meeting, Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel said in a statement that "Egypt will continue its peace efforts toward a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East based on Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the need and necessity for mutual security for all countries in this region."

Following this reiteration of Egypt's terms for a peace solution, Mr. Kamel said that "in principle we are for the continuation of peace talks but here again we have to wait and see what the Israeli position will be toward Resolution 242 and the questions of [Jewish] settlements and all that."

United Nations Resolution 242, which was adopted in November, 1967, by the Security

Council, called upon Israel to withdraw from land occupied in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, but also affirmed the right of every state in the region to live in peace.

The resolution has been at the heart of peace negotiation efforts since then, but Mr. Begin has contended that it does not apply to the West Bank of the Jordan (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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Linotypes to Computers

Today's editions of the International Herald Tribune mark the 90-year-old newspaper's entrance into the electronic age—every line, as Mary Blume points out in her story on the back page, printed with the aid of computers. Gone are pencil stubs and copy paper, gone (to great degree) are typewriters as well, and gone are the linotype machines and presses that clattered and thundered for years in the Rue de Berri.

And the IHT has left the Rue de

Berri as well. From today onward, the newspaper will be published at a shiny glass and steel building on the Avenue Charles de Gaulle, in the Paris suburb of Neuilly. Readers will notice a few minor changes: most caused by the introduction of the new technology. But the IHT will not change its basic mission—to publish the news, to inform and entertain, to serve its readers as well as—or better than—before.

Israel Exchange Reported

Palestinians Fire on Swedes

BEIRUT, March 26 (AP)—The Palestinian guerrilla command reported an exchange of artillery fire with Israeli forces in southern Lebanon today and a United Nations spokesman said that the Palestinians fired on Swedish UN peace-keeping troops setting up positions in the region.

A Palestinian communiqué issued here said that Israelis shelled eight scattered locations in southern Lebanon overnight and that the Palestinians returned the fire, "hitting enemy gun positions and troop emplacements" within the Israeli-held area.

"Our forces behind enemy lines set up an ambush near Marjayoun, destroying an Israeli truck with a rocket-propelled grenade," the Palestinian communiqué said. It gave no casualty estimate. Marjayoun is six miles north of the northeastern end of the Israeli-Lebanese border.

The communiqué also said that an Israeli truck was blown up by a landmine near Marjayoun, killing and wounding an unspecified number of Israeli soldiers. In Tel Aviv, Israel's northern front commander said that Palestinians continued to violate the cease-fire by shooting at Israeli troops and Lebanese civilians. Maj. Gen. Avigdor ben-Gal told Israeli radio that Palestinians were firing Katyusha rockets into northern Israel from the Lebanese port of Tyre despite the presence of UN peace-keeping forces in the city.

The radio reported that a salvo of Katyushas fired from Lebanon this morning sent border residents scurrying into bomb shelters, but caused no damage or casualties.

A military source in Tel Aviv said the gunfire directed against the Swedish soldiers was "not serious." He said it came from the guerrilla-held Crusader-era castle of Beaufort, north of the Litani River and Israeli-controlled territory.

The United Nations spokesman, Jacques de Silve, said that a Swedish reconnaissance party was moving toward the Litani River's Hardali Bridge north of the Beaufort Castle north of the river opened fire. The Swedes retreated unhurt, he said.

In Stockholm, a spokesman for the Swedish defense staff said the Swedish troops were not subjected to direct fire from the guerrillas.

Information officer Roger Johansson, who said that he had been in direct contact with the Swedish UN battalion, said that there was shooting at the Hardali Bridge when a Swedish reconnaissance force neared the bridge around 0900 GMT today. When the Swedes found this, they returned to their camp at Markaba.

Meanwhile in Beirut, the Voice of the Palestinian Revolution radio quoted guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat as saying that his Palestine Liberation Organization would help the UN forces to obtain an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon.

Of Coal-Mine Construction Workers

Miners Face More Pickets On 1st Day Back to Work

Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, March 26 (NYT)—While negotiators rushed to reach an agreement covering 10,000 mine construction workers, top officials of the United Mine Workers and the coal industry prepared to sign the new labor contract to end the miners' 110-day-old walkout at 12:01 a.m. tomorrow.

The separate dispute between the UMW and the Associated Bituminous Contractors, the employers of workers who build the mine tunnels and portals, cannot be settled until a contract is ratified by the rank and file. And that will take a few days.

The mine construction workers, accordingly, will be free to picket tomorrow, when they are expected to delay and disrupt some coal production. They, along with some disgruntled pensioners, object to the main settlement's failure to equalize benefits among older and younger retirees.

In 1974, when the last three-year UMW contract was negotiated after a three-week strike, random picketing by the construction

workers was limited to a few days.

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Kidnapped Baron Empain Freed Unharmed in Paris

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, March 26—Baron Edouard-Jean Empain, the kidnapped Belgian industrialist, was released unharmed tonight in central Paris, an Interior Ministry spokesman announced.

A spokesman said that Baron Empain, 40, who was kidnapped on Jan. 23 from in front of his Paris home, was released on the Place de l'Opera.

Baron Empain and his Italian-born wife returned immediately to their Paris apartment, police said.

Fears for the baron's life had mounted during the weekend after a gunfight on Friday in which police foiled pickup of a reported 17 million Swiss francs (about \$8.6 million) ransom and killed one of the gang members. Three gunmen in a getaway car escaped during the shootout. Another of the gang members was wounded, as were two policemen.



Baron Edouard-Jean Empain

It was not clear whether a ransom had been paid to obtain the baron's release today. Police said that the wounded suspect had

"furnished a few details" about his cohorts.

Alain Caillol, 35, a stickup man with a long criminal record, was captured after he was shot.

A second gunman, Daniel Duchateau, 39, was killed.

Suspect questioned

The ransom in the Friday incident remained safely in the trunk of the car of an Empain family confidant who was acting as a go-between.

Police questioned Caillol all night at the Quai des Orfèvres, headquarters of the Paris criminal police.

The shootout on Friday took place on the main highway running south from Paris to Orly Airport while Easter weekend traffic streamed south out of the capital.

A business associate of the baron—one of the wealthiest men in Europe—carried the ransom money to the pickup point, police said. He parked his car next to an emergency telephone beside the northbound lane, as instructed, and got out. Two men wearing hoods suddenly leaped from nearby bushes, jumped into the car and sped off, police said.

They jerked to a halt about 500 meters up the highway, where three other men carrying submachine guns emerged from a door in the guard wall and joined them.

Police Open Fire

At this point, a police car roared up and gunfire erupted. Three gunmen retreated through the doorway and escaped in a waiting car. The doorway was too narrow for the police vehicle to pass.

Duchateau and Caillol were in police files, a police spokesman said. Within a week of the kidnapping, police had concluded that the abductors were professional criminals out for ransom, not politically motivated terrorists.

Police said that Caillol was charged with being an accomplice to illegal detention and other crimes related to the Empain abduction.

The Empain envoy involved in Friday night's attempted ransom payment was not identified. Nor was it made clear whether police were working in concert with the Empain family.

Ransom Forbidden

French Interior Ministry policy bars payment of ransom for kidnapping victims because, according to official thinking, it could encourage abductions. But the Empain family made it clear within days of the kidnapping that it was willing to pay a fortune for the baron's return.

Empain heads the Empain-Schneider group, which includes 150 companies that did an estimated \$4.5 billion worth of business last year.

Moro Is Promised 'Proletarian Justice'

ROME, March 26 (AP)—The kidnapers of Aldo Moro, the former premier of Italy, broke a weeklong silence yesterday and issued printed communiques saying that Mr. Moro was being interrogated and would be judged in a "people's trial" based on "proletarian justice."

Copies of the statement, from the Red Brigades guerrilla organization, were found in a telephone booth in Turin and near a newspaper office in Rome. Police said that they believe the messages, which gave no indication of what would be done to Mr. Moro, are authentic. It was the first word from the kidnapers since they released a snapshot of Mr. Moro last Saturday.

Mr. Moro, 61, president of Italy's dominant Christian Democratic party, was kidnapped in

Rome on March 16 in a bloody ambush in which his five bodyguards were killed.

The communiqué said that the terrorists, whose avowed aim is to overthrow the Italian government by force, blame Mr. Moro for heading governments that served "imperialism" and "anti-proletarian" policies.

Mr. Moro, Italy's most influential politician, headed five governments between 1963 and 1976.

Searches Unsuccessful

Searches in Rome, house-to-house checks of villas along the seacoast, sweeps through mountains to the north, and a network of roadblocks have failed to turn up any sign of Mr. Moro.

Easter leaves were canceled for all policemen, and roadblocks were reinforced to ensure that the

kidnappers, whom police believe are still in Rome, do not escape in the rush of holiday traffic.

The Red Brigades, believed to number a few hundred, have been blamed for several murders, cases of sabotage and kidnappings since 1970. Their founder, Renato Curcio, and 14 comrades are being tried in Turin on charges of forming a subversive armed unit.

The kidnapers have set no conditions for Mr. Moro's release, but it is expected that demands will be made relating to the trial in Turin.

Other members of the Red Brigades have twice disrupted the trial during the last two years by murdering lawyers. And the trial was suspended again last week pending a decision on the demands of the defendants to represent themselves in court.

Ailing Pope Blesses Easter Throngs

After Missing Other Rites

VATICAN CITY, March 26 (AP)—Pope Paul VI, hoarse from two weeks of influenza, celebrated Easter mass in St. Peter's square yesterday under a roofed scaffolding to shelter him from an occasional drizzle.

A chilly wind whipped the Pope's ankle-length chasuble under overcast skies. The pontiff, who had reluctantly obeyed medical advice and missed all other Easter week rites for the first time in his 15 years in the papacy, walked with a limp and his voice was hoarse, but he appeared to rejoice from the contact with the crowd.

"We enlist at this moment all the human energy at our disposal and all the superhuman certainty which abounds for us, in order to echo the blessed proclamation that pervades and renews the history of the world: Christ is risen!"

An international congregation of around 100,000 filled the huge square and spilled beyond. It was the first time the 80-year-old pontiff left his apartment atop the Apostolic Palace in almost 19 days. His face looked drawn and he was visibly suffering from the knee ailment that forces him to limp. But Vatican officials said doctors pronounced him fit for the outdoor ceremony.

Plegias transparent walls on two sides of the dark-violet roofing atop the stairs in front of the basilica gave the Pope some protection from the wind. Thousands of umbrellas opened and closed in the crowd in the intermittent drizzle.

The mass was in Latin. The Pope spoke and sang slowly,



Pope Paul gives Easter blessing in Rome yesterday.

pausing at intervals and coughed a couple of times.

Signs of Life

CANTERBURY, England, March 26 (AP)—There are signs of a new life in the church despite a "smell of death" about parts of it, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Donald Coggan said today.

In his Easter sermon in Canterbury Cathedral, the archbishop said: "There was released, a power which, so far from diminishing as the centuries pass, increases and spreads. It is indeed true that, in places, the church has the smell of death about it," he said. "But again and again, to those who have eyes to see, there are signs of newness of life and abundance of life."

Skytrain Profit After 6 Months

Is \$1.5 Million

LONDON, March 26 (UPI)—Freddie Laker's no-frills Skytrain service celebrated six months of service today with an announcement that it has made a net profit of nearly \$1.5 million and will expand to two flights a day each way starting April 1.

A Laker spokesman said that, since the inaugural flight Sept. 26 between London and New York, Skytrain's no-reservation DC-10 service had carried 97,763 passengers across the Atlantic, filling an average of 78.26 per cent of the seats each trip. He said that the net profit was \$1,498,000.

"We are delighted with the success," said a Laker official.

"Over the last six months almost everyone who wanted a ticket has got one. The concept of being able to turn up, buy a ticket and take off has worked just as we said it would."

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On Conversations With Carter

Israeli Cabinet Supports Begin

By H.D.S. Greenway

JERUSALEM, March 26 (WP)—Prime Minister Menachem Begin met with his Cabinet for five hours today to report on his recent meetings with President Carter—meetings which Mr. Begin had previously described as among the most difficult of his life and which failed to avert a confrontation with the Carter administration over differences in policy.

As was expected, the Cabinet unanimously approved the report of the Prime Minister and his foreign minister, Moshe Dayan, on the positions taken in the talks with President Carter. The Cabinet also reaffirmed that the goal

of the Begin government was to regain momentum toward a comprehensive peace with the Arabs, and restated that the Begin peace plan was a fair basis for negotiations, according to Cabinet spokesman Aryeh Naor.

Reply to Sadat

Mr. Begin announced his intention to answer Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's latest letter this week in order to try to regain lost momentum in the peace progress aid, he said, that he would be making some suggestions of his own. The news report, which the United States has vigorously denied, to the effect that an unnamed U.S. official called for the removal of Mr. Begin

from power was also discussed and, according to Mr. Naor, dismissed with contempt.

It is clear that Mr. Begin's mission to Washington ended in failure and the confrontation with Washington is going to cause the Prime Minister serious political difficulties at home. But the forces opposed to Mr. Begin appear to be neither strong nor well organized enough now to bring him down and it appears likely that he will weather the storm.

As the Jerusalem Post said in an editorial this morning, it was "only natural" that the bad news from Washington "should have brought to the surface strong political undercurrents calling for [Mr. Begin's] replacement at the helm of the nation."

"Mr. Begin deserves the nation's wholehearted support" for resisting some of the American demands which were unacceptable, the paper said, but the Prime Minister has turned out to be his "own worst enemy" in that he had "permitted ideological considerations to impede the effectiveness of presenting Israel's case in the United States."

The crisis with the United States over policy might have come no matter who was in charge, the Jerusalem Post suggested, but that Mr. Begin's handling of the matter, his "wholly unnecessary statement on the inapplicability of United Nations Resolution 242 to the West Bank" as well as the "amateurish confusion attending the settlement of the matter" had simply made matters worse and damaged Israel's position abroad.

Opposing View

Mr. Begin's largest coalition partner, the Democratic Movement for Change, with 15 seats in the Knesset, is on record as opposing Mr. Begin's view that Resolution 242 does not require of Israel territorial concessions on the West Bank and there is talk of replacing Mr. Begin with a new political alignment, perhaps made up of elements of the DMC, the opposition Labor party and liberal elements in the ruling Likud party. Defense Minister Ezer Weizman was mentioned as a possible replacement for Mr. Begin.

But this has not been advanced beyond the talk stage and Mr. Weizman has "had his wrists slapped" for a recent newspaper interview in which he called for a "peace government," which seemed to imply that the present government was not a peace government.

The labor federation's Dava editorialized today that the real question was "not who the senior American was who said something nasty about Begin, but who the senior Israeli was who fomented this artificial mini-crisis. Who wanted to generate anti-American hysteria?" the paper asked.

U.S.-British Clarification sought

Tanzanian Summit Urges New Rhodesia Conference

By David B. Ottaway

DAR ES SALAAM, March 26 (WP)—The five front-line African states and the Patriotic Front, the guerrilla alliance in Rhodesia, today called on Britain and the United States to convene another conference to continue discussions of the U.S.-British proposals for a settlement of the worsening Rhodesian conflict.

At the end of a two-day summit here, they also demanded that the two Western powers state clearly their position toward their own proposals and either seek to push forward the stalemated negotiations or publicly renounce them.

The five nations are Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique and Botswana.

"If they still support these proposals, they should move ahead and convene in the shortest time possible a meeting to follow up what was agreed in Malta," they said in a joint communique referring to the talks held between the two Western powers and the Patriotic Front on Malta in January. "If, on the other hand, they have decided to abandon their commitment to their own proposals for which they had requested and obtained the support of the Patriotic Front, the front-line states and the international community, they should so declare unequivocally without any further delay," it said.

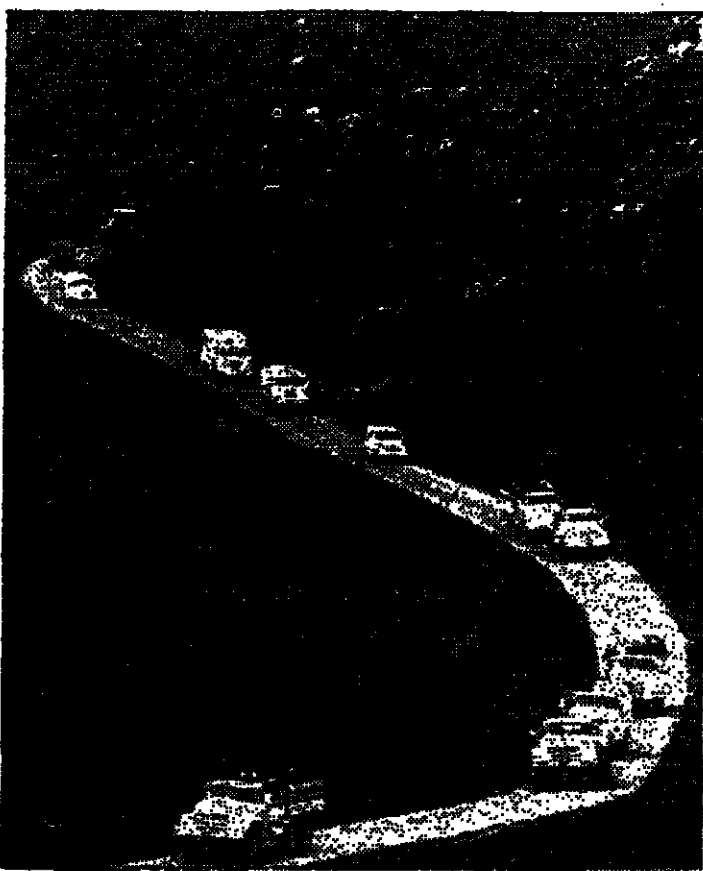
'Liberation' Struggle

In the meantime, circumstances require an intensification of the "just armed struggle for the liberation of Zimbabwe," the nationalistic name for Rhodesia. The front-line states reaffirmed their "total and unwavering support" for this struggle and for the Patriotic Front until the "attainment of complete independence and the establishment of a genuine democratic government."

Altogether, the summit did not seem to have advanced the search for a breakthrough in the deadlocked negotiations over either

Dayan to Visit Romania

BUCHAREST, March 26 (AP)—Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will pay an official visit to Romania in the first half of next month at the invitation of newly appointed Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, the Romanian news agency Agencepres reported yesterday.



United Nations troops moving to their posts in Lebanon.

Sweeping Changes

Romania Economy: 'New Mechanism'

By John Sharkey

WASHINGTON (WP)—news agency Agencepres, the revisions are called the New Mechanism.

Incentives for workers are to be introduced in the form of bonuses "in line with the contribution made to the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the production plan," Agencepres said. "There is no ceiling" to the amount that could be paid, the agency reported.

Trade With West

Analysts in Washington said the growing importance of trade with the West may have been a factor in the decision to ease central control. In recent years Romania's trade with the non-Communist world has been greater than that with Communist states and, as an analyst put it, "quality rather than quantity has become more important."

In the decade 1965-1974 the growth rate of Romania's gross national product has averaged 8 percent, higher than any other country on the European continent and higher than all but a handful of countries elsewhere in the world.

The growth has been fueled by a policy of reinvesting 33 percent of the gross national product in industrial development. The theory was, the analyst said, "Four a lot money in and export the workers to work harder." That system, he said, may have reached the limit of its effectiveness.

The New Mechanism emphasizes the need for enterprises to gear output more closely to demand, and this raises speculation that the Romanian consumers may benefit by finding more goods produced to satisfy their desires rather than the demands of a central planning organization.

While Egypt made clear yesterday that it would not take the first step in reopening talks with Israel, the officials indicated that Mr. Sadat was willing to wait and see what the Israelis did next, even if it meant no progress in the near future.

"It will dawn on them that Mr. Begin's mentality will ruin the chances for peace. Their hope so far has been to get peace on Israeli terms," said a highly placed Egyptian official.

"We are working on the assumption that Israeli policy will change, with or without Begin, and this is both necessary and feasible," the official said. Yesterday's meeting had apparently been deferred until the outcome of the talks last week between Mr. Begin and President Carter was known. Before going into the National Security Council session, Mr. Sadat met for 50 minutes with the U.S. ambassador to Cairo, Hermann Eilts, to be briefed on the meeting in Washington, which took place on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Egyptian press has played up Mr. Begin's failure to get President Carter to back down on his insistence that Israel should dismantle its settlements and withdraw from Arab territory. It has attributed Mr. Carter's tough-mindedness to the influence of Mr. Sadat's initiative. An Egyptian official noted that the current chill between Israel and the United States was a further step toward isolating the present Israeli government internationally.

Dissatisfaction

While noting signs of consumer dissatisfaction in Romania, notably the lengthy miners' strike in western Romania last summer, the analysts expressed doubt that the new plan was designed to please consumers. The government of President Nicolae Ceausescu, they said, has not had a history of responding to popular demands.

Announcement of the new economic program makes clearer, the analysts said, the recent far-reaching reshuffle of top personnel in Romania's planning and economic departments. About 23 officials were changed, including several Cabinet ministers.

The changes move Romania closer to the Hungarian and Yugoslav economic models, the analysts said. While the Soviet Union has indicated uneasiness when some of the block countries moved to decentralize authority, the analysts do not see any problems for Romania in this instance because of the obvious continuing dominance of the Communist Party there.

President Ceausescu, who has long followed a foreign policy line independent of Moscow, is to visit Washington April 12. Informed sources in Europe said he will be asking President Carter for a renewal of U.S. support for that policy.

Leaves Tomorrow to 4 Countries

Oil to Be a Carter Tour Topic

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, March 26—President Carter, facing the prospect that oil prices probably will rise if the dollar continues to decline in world markets, leaves Tuesday morning for Venezuela, one of two important oil-producing countries he will visit during a four-country, seven-day goodwill tour.

Oil prices will be a leading topic of discussion when Mr. Carter meets with the heads of state of Venezuela and Nigeria, both of which are major suppliers of oil to the United States, the White House said.

Mr. Carter's trip will end April 3, the day oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have scheduled an "informal meeting" in Geneva. The meeting was arranged following a Kuwaiti call for emergency talks on the falling value of the dollar.

In a recent letter to Mr. Carter, King Khalid of Saudi Arabia warned that oil prices may have to be raised if the U.S. dollar continues its decline. Saudi Arabia is the largest exporter of oil to the United States, with Nigeria the second largest exporter.

Mr. Carter also is scheduled to stop in Brazil for official discussions. He will also pay a brief symbolic visit to the small African country of Liberia founded by former American slaves.

Major discussions are scheduled to be held in Brazil on human rights and nuclear non-proliferation and in Nigeria on majority rule in southern Africa and the Soviet-Cuban presence in Africa.

Mr. Carter will be accompanied by his wife, Rosalynn, and their 10-year-old daughter, Amy.

Although Mr. Carter will make two major speeches and will hold several substantive discussions with national leaders, the itinerary also includes several ceremonies, such as wreath-laying, which seem to be specially designed for television coverage.

Live Coverage

The three major networks are expected to provide live coverage of at least two events, Mr. Carter's speech to the Venezuelan Congress Wednesday and a press conference Thursday in Brazil.

U.S. ties with Venezuela have been especially close and the Carter administration credits Venezuelan leaders with having played a helpful role in Panama Canal negotiations.

Venezuela exports about half of its oil production to the United States. Roughly a third of the nation's total exports go to the United States and about half of its imports come from the United States. In Caracas, Mr. Carter will be meeting with President Carlos Andres Perez for the third time, the Venezuelan chief executive having visited Washington in June and September.

In Brazil, Mr. Carter will have some fence-mending to do—and it could mean some fence-straddling. Reacting angrily to a U.S. State Department report criticizing its human rights practices last year, Brazil's military government canceled four military agreements with the United States. Brazilians widely applauded the cancellation, agreeing with the government's position that the report was an intolerable interference in the country's internal affairs.

Mr. Carter's problem is how to pacify the Brazilians while adhering to his strong public position on human rights, an issue he has insisted he will not avoid during international travel.

Angry Reaction

The Brazilian government also reacted angrily last year when U.S. officials tried to block the sale of a West German fuel-cycle nuclear system to Brazil. Since nuclear nonproliferation is on

Ethiopia Assails U.S. on Djibouti

NAIROBI, March 26 (UPI)—Ethiopia today accused the United States of plotting to give Somalia the Red Sea republic of Djibouti "on a silver platter" as compensation for losing the war in the Ogaden region. The State Department "categorically" denied the charge.

In one of its most virulent anti-U.S. attacks in recent weeks, Addis Ababa warned that it would intervene, if necessary, with its Cuban-backed army, if Somalia moved against Djibouti, an impoverished republic at the entrance to the Red Sea that gained independence from France last year.

Following Somalia's failure to capture Ethiopia's Ogaden region and the current unstable domestic position of Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre, the United States "embarked on a scheme which is fraught with grave consequences in an effort to bail him out," official Addis Ababa radio said.

Mr. Carter's agenda, Brazil's purchase of the nuclear system also could be a thorny topic of discussion between Mr. Carter and President Ernesto Geisel.

The White House team that worked on preparations for the trip reported that there seemed to be little likelihood of major demonstrations, but that there could be some fairly large protest crowds in Brasilia, where there is

a University of 12,000 students and some open opposition to the military government.

Mr. Carter's final day in Brazil, following a day billed as a rest stop in Rio de Janeiro, although it includes a wreath-laying and other activities, is Friday—March 31, the 14th anniversary of the military revolution that led to the present regime.

Los Angeles Times

Miners Face More Pickets On 1st Day Back to Work

(Continued From Page 1)

tion workers extended the shutdown of some mines for more than two weeks.

There were also reports in the coal fields yesterday of deals with some angry locals whose members had voted heavily against ratification and who were determined, at least for now, not to work under it. Reportedly, pensioner or conscriptionary system of the new contract.

Failure to report for work tomorrow "as scheduled"—picket line or not—will cost any miner who cannot produce a medical excuse the \$100 back-to-work bonus offered in the new contract.

57-Per-Cent Approval

In preparing for the signing of the 1978 contract by Arnold Miller, the union president, and Joseph Brennan, president of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, the union announced in preparing for the signing of the 1978 contract by Arnold Miller, the union president, and Joseph Brennan, president of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, the union

announced that 57 per cent of those voting Friday had approved the settlement. The total vote was reported as 58,384 in favor and 44,210 opposed.

However, hundreds of UMW locals and a number of union districts repeated the 2-to-1 "no" majority that they had cast in the first ratification vote three weeks ago, when the membership overwhelmingly rejected an earlier contract proposal. An even earlier tentative agreement, reached in early February, was rejected by the UMW bargaining council.

The miners' hostility toward even the latest contract offer, toward the mine operators and toward their own leadership, was underscored yesterday by Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall, one of the chief figures in the Carter administration's intervention into the dispute a month ago.

Mr. Marshall and Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger met reporters at the White House Saturday for a review of administration strategies and actions. President Carter, at Camp David, Md., for the weekend, also focused on that theme in a prepared statement.

Special Commission

Mr. Marshall said that hostility was "deeply entrenched" in the coalfields, and that he held only guarded hope for what will be the government's major effort to study the labor-management warfare in the mines: a special Presidential Commission on the Coal Industry, to be appointed by Mr. Carter within the next two weeks.

Mr. Marshall said that the commission would deal with such issues as the root causes of persistent wildcat strikes.

"The basic problem with collective bargaining could not deal with these problems in the industry," he said. "No one could really say why there were wildcats."

The secretary added: "We're going to do everything we can to work for peace in coal, but it is sufficiently difficult that you can't really be certain of success." He noted that, even at the bargaining table, the two sides were so aggressively hostile and divided among themselves that "it was like corralling quicksilver to keep them together."

Comparison Avoided

Mr. Marshall avoided comparing the conduct of the two sides in the coal talks. But he said that "the unionized sector of coal will have to resolve some of these problems or the nonunion sector will grow." The annual coal tonnage of the United Mine Workers already has dropped to about 50 percent from 70 per cent in 1974.

With the end of the miners' strike, the Justice Department will move to dismiss the government's motion to re-invoke a back-to-work order under the Taft-Hartley Act. That order was granted March 9 by U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson Jr. but suspended eight days later for lack of evidence of the required national emergency. The dismissal hearing is set for Tuesday.

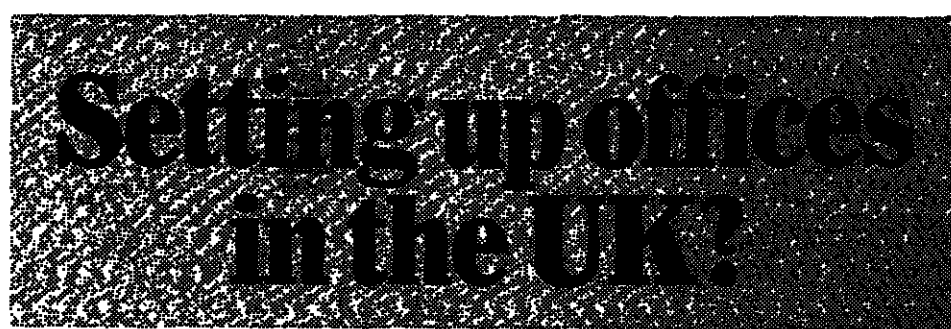
Mr. Marshall and Mr. Schlesinger were asked if the administration had not been "crying wolf" in seeking the Taft-Hartley injunction in the first place. Figures presented yesterday showed that the employment and economic impact of the strike had been minimal, and that the flow of coal to midwestern electric utilities, which had been described as facing fuel starvation, was close to normal at 77 per cent.

But the two men defended the Taft-Hartley strategy. It may have had little or no effect on the striking miners, they said, but it imposed a "federal presence" under which the flow of nonunion coal began to increase markedly.

WEATHER

C F				C F			
ALABAMA	17	F	Clear	MADRID	17	F	Clear
ALASKA	4	F	Overcast	MIAMI	25	F	Cloudy
ARIZONA	41	F	Overcast	MILAN	14	F	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	13	F	Overcast	MONTREAL	14	F	Cloudy
BALTIMORE	18	F	Clear	MOSCOW	-12	F	Cloudy
BELGIUM	14	F	Clear	MUNICH	13	F	Overcast
BERLIN	14	F	Clear	NEW YORK	32	F	Overcast
BIRMINGHAM	7	F	Overcast	OSLO	15	F	Cloudy
BOSTON	11	F	Overcast	PARIS	14	F	Cloudy
BUFFALO	11	F	Overcast	PRAGUE	9	F	Variable
CALIFORNIA	14	F	Cloudy	ROME	8	F	Cloudy
CANADA	25	F	Snow	SEATTLE	14	F	Cloudy
CAROLINA	28	F	Clear	STOCKHOLM	5	F	Overcast
CENTRAL	7	F	N.A.	TEHRAN	15	F	Clear
CHICAGO	7	F	Cloudy	YELAVIV	15	F	Cloudy
CINCINNATI	8	F	Cloudy	YOKOHAMA	22	F	Clear
CLEVELAND	7	F	Rain	VIENNA	18	F	Clear
DALLAS	43	F	Rain	WARSAW	7	F	Cloudy
DENVER	12	F	Snow	WASHINGTON	7	F	Rain
DETROIT	12	F	Overcast	ZURICH	7	F	Clear
HOUSTON	14	F	Overcast		7	F	Rain
LOS ANGELES	14	F	Clear				

(Weather's readings U.S. and Canada at 1200 GMT; all others at 0600 GMT.)



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Industry's Future Questioned

Coal Strike Impact Largely Yet to Come

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, March 26 (NYT)—The nation's longest coal strike is over, but the impact of it lies mostly in the future, government officials believe.

In the short term, the effects of the 110-day shutdown are expected to vanish quickly. Coal should start to move within a few days; the threat of huge job layoffs—which never materialized—has already vanished. The immediate legacies are small: Depleted coal stockpiles and temporarily higher electric bills for consumers in the affected area.

But for the future, government officials contend, the issue is more critical: Whether the problem-ridden industry, plagued by continual labor problems, will be able to enter the modern age. Without modernization, coal output would be constricted, prices would most likely continue to rise sharply, and the ability of coal to assume a greater role in energy supply would be in serious question.

"We must solve the long-term problems in the coal fields," said James Schlesinger, secretary of energy, at a briefing yesterday. "Ultimately, there is no alternative."

Coal Commission

Toward that end, President Carter announced yesterday morning that he would appoint a commission on the coal industry, "a panel which will address the industry's long-term problems."

Those problems are perhaps best illustrated by the decline in productivity in the coal mines—from 14 tons per worker-day in 1965 to 8.5 tons per worker day in 1976, according to the General Accounting Office.

This becomes even more dramatic in the context of the President's national energy plan, which calls for nearly doubling coal production by 1985, to 1.2 billion tons annually. Even to reach a billion tons by 1985, the Bureau of Mines recently found, would require opening 254 new mines, training 157,000 new coal miners, and raising \$15.7 billion in new capital.

Without improvements in the performance of the coal industry, the willingness of large manufacturers to convert to coal—a key element of the President's energy program—becomes doubtful, Mr. Schlesinger conceded yesterday. Already, the movement toward coal appears in jeopardy as a result of tightened environmental restrictions and other logistical problems.

Western Coal

If nothing else, federal officials note, failure to resolve the problems of the unionized, underground mines across Appalachia can only accelerate the trend toward strip-mined, nonunionized Western coal. This would be somewhat ironic, for the administration, under pressure from

Eastern Democrats, has been emphasizing the Eastern supplies.

"The unionized sector of the coal industry must resolve some of their problems or the nonunionized sector is going to grow," said Ray Marshall, the secretary of labor, at yesterday's briefing.

But a federal official noted that the final contract contained none of the productivity incentives sought by management and questioned whether even a presidential commission would prove effective.

For the moment, however, the impact of the strike appears far more modest. The final agreement on wages—considered quite generous by private analysts—means higher prices for coal and higher prices for electricity. According to Joel Price, a vice-president at Dean, Witte, Reynolds Inc., a "brokerage" concern, coal prices could rise by 8 to 10 per cent over the next year and by 15 to 20 per cent by 1980.

However, Deputy Energy Secretary John O'Leary noted that these possible increases are more than balanced by the potential for cost savings by achieving higher productivity. Moreover, coal prices have risen sharply since the 1973-74 oil embargo.

No Lingering Effects

At the same time, only about half of the nation's electricity is currently generated from coal and only about 40 per cent of utility bills reflect fuel costs. As a result, federal officials believe that—possibly excepting the most coal-dependent areas—the impact of the strike on consumers' electric bills should not linger.

In the short term, however, consumers in the affected area are likely to find bills up 15 to 20 per cent as a result of high charges for power purchased from other utilities as a coal-saving measure.

Similarly, the impact of the strike on employment will now apparently prove minimal. Even at the strike's height, administration predictions of 3 million unemployed materialized as fewer than 25,000 temporarily jobless as a result of the stoppage. In addition, most economists expect the small impact of the strike on manufacturing and commerce to be made up during the remainder of the year. At the same time, even some of the lost coal production will be made up as mines work overtime to help utilities replenish stockpiles for summer air-conditioning demand and next winter's cold.

One irreversible impact of the strike will be a higher-than-expected bill for imported oil this year. During the last two months, an estimated 250,000 barrels a day of extra oil was burned as a substitute for coal, according to the Department of Energy, oil that must ultimately be imported.

Administration officials say that the economic damage from the strike would have been substantial and permanent if not for their efforts to increase coal supplies to the affected area and sharing of electric power to reduce coal consumption. By last week, energy officials said, the region was receiving nearly 80 per cent of its coal consumption, up from 31 per cent early last month.



Mine operators' representative Joseph Brennan (left) and union chief Arnold Miller sign pact.

Management's Answer to Labor

'Givebacks' Latest in Bargaining Issues

By Jerry Flint

NEW YORK, March 26 (NYT)—A new word is coming into the labor negotiator's vocabulary. It is "giveback."

For 30 years, the emphasis in bargaining has been on union demands: seniority rights, pay, pensions, layoff protection, time off and medical care. Unions are not ignoring their goals, but in recent months the spark points in contract talks have been management demands for givebacks or takeaways—the cancellation of some of labor's old gains.

"It's part of the problem we're having with negotiations and strikes," said John Zalusky, an economist who watches bargaining trends for the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. "We're seeing a great deal more of it."

In the coal industry's recent negotiations, the mine operators

demand a rollback of health-care benefits. The long strike against the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. this winter was tied to the company's demand for the giveback of plant seniority rights. New York City and the Transit Authority are both demanding givebacks to compensate for pay increases sought by their unions. Construction unions, under pressure from growing nonunion builders, have given back items ranging from coffee breaks to "make work" rules.

'Management Militancy'

Asking for concessions is not new, but trying to make them stick is. "Every time you go into negotiations, the employers will always put something on the table," said Mr. Zalusky. "Normally the unions went in and ignored them, and in the showdown they usually were dropped. Now you see more management

rigidity, more willingness to take a strike. It's not so much worker militancy as management militancy."

The giveback issue is making bargaining bitter. The coal contract proposals, for example, failed twice because of such demands.

"If they think we're going to give up what we've bargained for the last 30 years, they're absolutely crazy," said Matthew Guinan, president of the Transport Workers Union, of the New York Transit Authority proposals.

Labor economists say they believe that the giveback demands have been prompted by inflation, falling productivity and generally successful union demands for money and job security with managers wanting something in return.

Strike Contingencies

"The attitude is, 'We're paying \$8.10 an hour and we think we should get something for it,'" said Arnold Weber, provost of Carnegie-Mellon University and a labor analyst. "I doubt that this is the beginning of class war, but they feel they are paying good money and not getting the production." Some companies, he said, aware of labor's resistance to givebacks, are building into their plans contingencies for long strikes.

"The union leadership is often at odds with its members," said George Brooks, professor of labor and industrial relations at Cornell University, with the leaders sometimes willing to make more concessions than the members.

According to Prof. Brooks, the giveback movement is split. "In the manufacturing sector," he said, "employers are taking tougher stances to trade off wage gains against productivity." But in areas such as construction or the printing trades, he said, shop owners believe that their survival is the issue, and anti-union positions are emerging.

Mr. Zalusky of the AFL-CIO sees another reason for the giveback trend. The old hands on the management side learned their trade by coming up from the bottom: "They knew that nothing was not negotiable, and left both sides with something."

The new breed comes to the bargaining table with university degrees and a "gamesmanship" philosophy, looking for "win situations," Mr. Zalusky said, adding: "There must be a loser."

Basques Celebrate Festival in Spain

BILBAO, Spain, March 26 (AP)—Hundreds of thousands of people crowded main streets of towns in northern Spain today in spite of rain to celebrate the "aberi eguna," or the festival of the Basques.

It was the first time in 42 years that the festival was authorized by the government. All previous gatherings were strictly banned by Franco.

Government also gave autonomy for Navarre province and approved a decree allowing the about half million Navarre inhabitants to decide by popular vote whether they join the Basque country.

The first aberi eguna feast was held in 1932 when Basques commemorated the 50th anniversary of the foundations of the Basque nationalist party. (End)

PORTUGAL HOLIDAYS
see classified

Austere, Narrowed-Down Program

Carter Unveils Navy Shipbuilding Plan

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 26 (WP)—President Carter unveiled his five-year shipbuilding plan for the Navy last week, a program so austere that it seems certain to face a tough battle in Congress.

The Carter program would fix up existing ships to make them last longer and would favor the construction of less expensive aircraft carriers than today's nuclear giants of the Nimitz class.

"This is an adequate and realistic plan," Defense Secretary Harold Brown wrote House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr. in sending to Congress the shipbuilding plan for the five-year period fiscal 1979 through 1983.

However, the Carter administration plan would provide only about half as many new ships as Navy leaders had sought, 70 instead of the 157 envisioned under the five-year plan developed in the last year of the Ford administration.

Targets Lowered

Navy leaders had been pushing for an 800-ship fleet, but lowered that target in recent years to 600 ships. Mr. Brown wrote Congress that the Carter program would "increase the fleet size from about 465 ships at the end of this fiscal year to over 525 ships by end of fiscal year 1984."

The Ford administration's five-year plan would have cost about \$49 billion, while the stripped-down Carter version is expected to total about \$28 billion.

The Carter program, calling for the construction of 70 ships and the modernization of 13 existing ones, includes no money for another Nimitz-class nuclear aircraft carrier. Instead, it recommends building a medium-sized, non-nuclear carrier starting in fiscal 1980.

The House Armed Services Committee already has informed the House Budget Committee that it intends to authorize money this year to build another Nimitz carrier and nuclear cruiser, even though the Carter administration does not want them.

Senate military committees are also expected to add more money for Navy shipbuilding than Mr. Carter is requesting.

Mr. Brown said of the five-year shipbuilding plan: "When added to the ships already authorized but not yet delivered, it will yield a growing naval force in the mid-1980s which, I believe, will be adequate to cope with the Soviet navy as we now envisage Soviet capabilities to be in that period."

Elements of Plan

These are the elements of the 83-ship plan for fiscal 1979 through 1983:

- New surface warships. One conventionally powered carrier to be funded in fiscal 1980; one nuclear cruiser funded in fiscal 1983; seven DDG-47 destroyers; 26 FFG-7 patrol frigates.
- Modernization of surface warships. Two Forrestal class carriers; 10 DDG-2 destroyers.
- Nuclear submarines. Six Trident missile boats and five SSN-688 attack submarines.
- Amphibious ships. One LSD.

41 to be funded in fiscal 1981 and a second in fiscal 1983. The Marine Corps sought more.

• Anti-submarine and support ships. Twelve Tago ocean surveillance ships; one oiler; two seagoing tugs; one cable repair ship, and one converted cargo ship.

Mr. Brown told Congress that he delayed submitting the five-year plan until the Navy had finished a broad study of what kind of fleet it should build for the future.

That study is now finished. The most austere of the options presented, sources said Friday, is more ambitious than the five-year plan adopted by the Carter administration.

Would Be Government Witness

Carter Video Testimony Expected in Georgia Trial

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, March 26 (WP)—President Carter is expected to testify on videotape as a U.S. government witness in the coming gambling conspiracy trial of a Georgia state senator.

Tentative arrangements for the televised courtroom appearance were completed last week after consultations among a federal judge in Macon, Ga., the Justice Department and defense attorneys and White House counsel Robert Lipshutz, sources said.

The only previous videotape testimony by an incumbent president was in 1975, when President Gerald Ford testified in the trial of Lynette "Squeaky" Fromme, who was convicted of attempting to assassinate him.

No formal request has been received, the sources said, but the taping is likely to take place in Washington, perhaps at the White House, early next month after he returns from a planned trip abroad.

Gambling Laws Involved

Georgia State Sen. Edward Culver Kidd, 63, and Buford Lindgold, a former county sheriff in Georgia, have pleaded not guilty to U.S. charges that they con-

spired to obstruct Georgia gambling laws and that they lied to a U.S. grand jury.

Sen. Kidd has said that Mr. Carter's testimony could help clear him. It seems clear from the indictment, however, that the President will be a prosecution witness.

The indictment returned in Macon, Ga., more than a week ago charges that as part of the conspiracy, Sen. Kidd persuaded Eugene Holley, the majority leader of the Georgia Senate in 1972, to approach then-Gov. Carter.

It is alleged that Mr. Holley told Mr. Carter that Sen. Kidd would vote for the governor's government reorganization bill in return for advance warning of gambling raids in his county.

'Angrily Rejected Proposal'

After learning that Mr. Carter "had angrily rejected his proposal," the indictment said, Sen. Kidd called Ray Pope, Georgia's public safety director, to tell him "that a deal had been worked out with Carter" in which Mr. Pope was to provide warning of raids.

The indictment's reference to Mr. Carter's "angry rejection" of the alleged proposal was based on his sworn affidavit that was presented to the grand jury, an informed source said.

Indians Lose a Court Battle To Reclaim Massachusetts City

BOSTON, March 26 (NYT)—U.S. District Court Judge Walter Skinner has dismissed a suit brought by the Wampanoag Indians of Cape Cod, Mass., that had sought the return of 11,000 acres in the town of Mashpee that the Indians charged were taken from their ancestors illegally more than 100 years ago.

The judge, in dismissing the three-year-old suit, accepted the verdict handed down by a jury in early January after a 40-day trial that the Indians had not constituted a tribe in the legal sense at key dates in their history. He rejected arguments by the Indians' attorneys that the verdict was illogical and should be set aside.

The jury's answer "was perfectly rational and does not reflect a lack of understanding," the judge said in his 20-page decision. He said that the Indians had failed to substantiate their assertion of existence and had proved only that they were an ethnic group similar to many others.

Judge Skinner's decision was the first outright defeat in the 14 similar Indian land claims filed in the East in recent years. It is likely to have a major impact on negotiations under way in Maine, where the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot tribes are seeking the return of 12 million acres.

A similar suit filed by the Narragansett Indians in Charlestown, R.I., was settled earlier this month with the creation of an Indian-dominated state corporation that will own 1,800 acres allegedly taken from the tribe illegally.

Belize Leader Informs Vance Of Troop Plan

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Belize Prime Minister George Price has met with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and outlined his government's proposal for stationing a multinational security force in the British territory as a prelude to independence.

Neighboring Guatemala has long claimed sovereignty over Belize, the former British Honduras, and is willing to accept a small strip of land in southern Belize as a settlement.

But Mr. Price said last week that cession of any land to Guatemala is unacceptable to Belize. He said that the people of the self-governing colony are overwhelmingly opposed to such a move.

He said that Belize has been negotiating with Britain, Jamaica, Barbados and Guyana on a proposal for stationing a security force in Belize to replace the British garrison based there to permit the territory to move toward independence.

The Carter administration had been encouraging Mr. Price to go along with the land cession proposal as a means of ending a territorial dispute that has lasted for more than a century.

U.S. Convicts Union Official

NEW YORK, March 26 (UPI)—Anthony (Tony) Provenzano, the powerful New Jersey Teamsters Union official, was convicted yesterday of conspiring to arrange kickbacks on a \$2.3-million mortgage loan from a union pension fund.

A U.S. District Court jury in Manhattan also convicted Anthony Bontro of Uliva, N.Y., a union investment counselor, in connection with a falling-out with Hoffa, who was in the same prison.

The trial was highlighted by the appearance Thursday of Ralph Picardo, a former New Jersey Teamster Union official who had previously implicated Provenzano and Briguglio in the disappearance of Hoffa.

Small Plane Lands On Maryland Street

COLLEGE PARK, Md., March 26 (AP)—The pilot of a small, single-engine aircraft was forced to land on a city street here yesterday after running out of gas just minutes from landing at a nearby airfield.

Maryland State Police said Robert Lukan, 29, of Dayton, Ohio, was en route to the College Park airfield from Williamsburg, Va., when he ran out of fuel. Mr. Lukan brought the plane to a safe landing on Dartmouth Avenue, within 100 feet of a house. The plane bounced along the road, finally coming to rest after crashing through a fence. Mr. Lukan and an unidentified woman passenger escaped injury, the police said.

Mondale Postpones Trip

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Vice-President Mondale has postponed his 10-day trip to the Far East and the South Pacific because of pending U.S. Senate action on the second Panama Canal treaty.

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End of U.S. Coal Strike

So the coal strike has ended, at last. The United Mine Workers' membership has ratified its new contract by a rather close a reluctant vote. There are hints and murmurs from all quarters that the major issues have not been resolved, but merely postponed. You will notice that no one seems to be claiming a triumph. The one direct and predictable consequence will be a very sharp increase in miners' wages. Which means higher costs of coal, which in turn means higher costs of steel, electricity and all of the things that are made with them. It is not a particularly hopeful prelude to President Carter's forthcoming campaign against inflation.

This long strike demonstrated a series of errors of judgement and perception by just about everybody involved. It started with the original strategic mistake by the coal companies, whose conduct has not done much to alter their general reputation for rude and nearsighted labor relations. The internal chaos within the union, and the rapid erosion of its leadership's authority, led the coal industry to think that the moment had arrived to impose an extensive restructuring of work rules, pay and benefits. In fact, as events rapidly showed, the industry could not have picked a worse time. The miners' bottomless suspicions of their own negotiators made it nearly impossible for the companies even to convey their proposals clearly to the union's membership. The trouble was compounded by the confusion among the miners regarding the old contract. Most of the miners thought, for example, that it guaranteed them full medical benefits. That was incorrect, but misunderstandings on that point only complicated the process of arriving at new agreements.

The Carter administration had originally hoped to stay out of the negotiations altogether. But as the winter wore on and scary forecasts of layoffs and brownouts spread, the President swung around and swept the talks into the White House. Mr. Carter tends to overestimate the impact of this kind of gesture, in this instance, there was little visi-

ble effect. Eventually the administration resorted to a Taft-Hartley injunction. That procedure was successful only in the limited and dubious sense that almost any alternative to its use became instantly more attractive. The negotiators, on their own, promptly went back to work—while the miners were refusing to do so—and eventually produced the present agreement. But a distinctly unfortunate precedent has been set here, for the injunction has been hanging in limbo for more than two weeks—unenforced, unenforceable and ignored. In the end, both sides were pushed to agreement by the fear that, otherwise, companies and miners locals would begin to settle separately, at great cost to both the industry and the UMW.

President Carter's energy message a year ago emphasized extremely rapid increases in coal production. The companies with underground mines in Appalachia—where the UMW is strongest—have been anxious above all to get a contract that would cut down the epidemics of wildcat strikes and absenteeism that have increasingly disrupted their operations. Whether things will improve under the new contract is very much open to question.

The startling thing about the strike, as it wore on, was the minimal disruption that it caused. By the end of the strike, according to government figures, coal-burning utilities were getting 77 per cent of normal deliveries and most big industrial users were actually accumulating stocks. This coal is coming mainly from strip mines, where labor is represented by other unions or none at all. The forces on which the country traditionally depends for rapid resolution of major strikes did not prove very effective: informed self-interest among both labor and management.

Political intervention, court action, but the effects of the strike were greatly mitigated by an unexpected flexibility in energy supply. That is probably the most significant lesson of this affair: The value of an energy system that is not crucially dependent on any single source of supply.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

South Korea's Record

Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., whose subcommittee is investigating South Korean influence peddling, poses an interesting question. Why did the Nixon administration not pursue more vigorously CIA and FBI reports in 1971 and 1972 suggesting that the Koreans were spreading money around and otherwise secretly maneuvering in Washington? "This is a very disturbing record we've developed," he said recently. "It defies explanation."

Perhaps so. Perhaps it will yet be shown that the Nixon administration was guilty of poor judgment of political blindness or something more venal in passing by the intelligence reports. But there are other possibilities. Suppose, for instance, as is suggested by a subcommittee summary of an undisclosed FBI memo based on an undisclosed CIA report. The Koreans funneled \$400,000 to the Democratic party in 1968—and perhaps almost as much to the Republicans. That's worth knowing. But it was not against the law until 1974 for foreign nations, as distinguished from foreign agents, to make political

contributions. There is also the matter of the reliability of that original CIA report. A subcommittee investigator says "no evidence has yet been found to substantiate the report about the money to the Democrats."

Presumably Mr. Fraser would not proceed this far down the investigatory trail if he did not expect to hit paydirt at the end. But there is reason to be uneasy about an investigation (and about some of the coverage to which it gives rise) that trades so much on an atmosphere in which the mere mention—and certainly the collective mention—of CIA and FBI and South Korea is considered titillating. It is not that they all have not richly earned skeptical scrutiny. But the Congress and the media still must proceed case by case to establish a specific record. It is important that they do so for their own sake and, on another level, to protect the important security relationship between the United States and South Korea.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Aiding a Vision in Portugal

When Portugal's tired dictatorship gave way to a revolutionary spring four years ago, Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, held out a bold vision of the future. One of the poorest and least industrialized countries in Europe would establish democracy and join the Common Market, and thus transform itself into a modern and well-run society. Today, Soares is Prime Minister of a truly democratic Portugal but its progress is impeded. Political advance is frustrated by economic constraint, the difficulties are more external than domestic. For that reason, there are things the other Western nations can and should do to help.

The Portuguese economy has had to endure the loss of the African colonies, the rise in the price of imported oil, a European recession and the uncertainties attendant on rapid political change. The country's external accounts have plunged into massive deficit—\$1.5 billion on current account last year, nearly 25 per cent of the gross national product and comparable to a U.S. deficit of \$500 billion.

To close the gap, Portugal has turned to the International Monetary Fund, which insists on a credit squeeze, devaluation and restricted government spending. Such austerity usually works to stiffen the employer side in wage bargaining, enhancing exports and erasing the deficit in the external accounts. It

is appropriate medicine when the deficits result primarily from a consumer spending binge.

But Portugal's situation is different. External shocks, not internal excesses, lie at the core of its problems. A deflationary approach would reduce wages but could also choke off investment. Productivity would suffer, and the net gain for international competitiveness might be nil. And unrewarded austerity measures might break the still fragile institutions of Portuguese democracy. Soares has driven the communists and assorted revolutionaries to the margins of Portuguese politics, but this has only emboldened the nostalgic far right. One or the other extreme will be the beneficiary if the economy continues to founder.

What Portugal needs most at this point are long-term soft loans or even major cash grants. Soares would surely use such aid to modernize Portuguese industry, an essential condition of the country's integration with the common market. But it is not the business of the IMF to provide this kind of aid. Rather, the United States and other strong Western nations, notably West Germany, should provide it. They would be making a wise investment, for at its heart, Soares' vision reflects Portugal's faith in the future of the West.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 27, 1903

BOGOTA—It is expected in official circles here that the Panama Canal treaty will not be ratified by the Colombian Senate this session. The foregoing intelligence indicates a very serious obstacle to the completion of the Panama Canal. Should the Colombian Senate fail to ratify the treaty, which has just received the endorsement of the U.S. Senate, all action on the canal will be postponed till next year.

Fifty Years Ago

March 27, 1928

PARIS—American jazz will be played at the Sorbonne for the first time in the history of that institution this evening, when a concert of Gertrude, Irving Berlin and Youmans will be given under the auspices of Cahiers d'Art, the monthly magazine devoted to international music. The concert will be presented by Fray and Braggiotti, pianists, and by Maxime Jacob, pianist and composer.



'Rome Wasn't Built in a Day.'

A Divided Israel

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Prime Minister Begin insisted again in his National Press Club appearance that "Everything is negotiable except the destruction of Israel." But manifestly that is not so in at least two crucial particulars:

• Begin's interpretation of UN Resolution 242 makes the return to Jordan of part of the occupied West Bank (which Israelis call Judea and Samaria) a non-negotiable issue; and his plan for Palestinian self-rule in the area envisions a permanent situation, not a transition to eventual Jordanian sovereignty.

• By ruling out in advance the return of West Bank territory to Jordan, Begin also makes it impossible for President Sadat to conclude an Israeli-Egyptian settlement; the necessary precondition for such a settlement is that it insure the right of Jordan and other Arab states to negotiate a similar settlement on the basis of Resolution 242.

Begin did make a convincing case that an orderly and peaceful West Bank is vital to the security of his country. But he also left the misleading impression that Israel's security must inevitably be threatened if Resolution 242 were applied to the West Bank.

Not the View

That was not the view of previous governments headed by Golda Meir and Itzhak Rabin, neither of whom was soft-headed about Israeli security. Since August, 1970, in fact, and until Begin's government changed it, the Israeli position had been that Resolution 242, requiring Israeli withdrawal from occupied areas, did apply to the West Bank.

Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban, writing recently in the Jerusalem Post, recounted the evolution of that position, which he described as follows:

"For most of the past decade Israeli policy has been anchored in the idea of a peace treaty under which substantial areas west of the Jordan River would be transferred to Jordan after territorial changes essential for Israel's security were made."

As is well known, Begin re-

signed from the cabinet in 1970 in protest of that policy. Having since been elevated to the leadership of a different government, he may have a right to change the policy he had opposed; but he cannot fairly charge those who resist the change with indifference to Israel's security, since they only stand on the position taken for eight years by two previous Israeli governments.

Repudiated

In his press club remarks, Begin himself repudiated the interpretation that Resolution 242 required of Israel total withdrawal from all occupied territories, to the lines of June 4, 1967; he said only the Arab states so interpreted it. But Begin's peace plan does not contemplate any withdrawal from the West Bank, as far as security forces are concerned, nor any return of sovereignty to Jordan.

According to Eban, no other Israeli government "has ever espoused a doctrine as juridically frivolous as the assertion that Resolution 242 requires Jordan to conclude a permanent peace with Israel, without any Israeli withdrawal from any part of the territories taken from Jordan during the 1967 hostilities."

No doubt it would be difficult to negotiate with Jordan an acceptably secure boundary and other necessary security arrangements, but that's not to say it's impossible. And if Jordan proved intransigent, at least the onus for the failure of negotiations would be on that country rather than on Israel. Eban pointed out that this would unite rather than divide Israel, as Begin's changed policy evidently is doing, and secure much international support for her position.

Vicious

The overwhelming Israeli response, moreover, to the vicious and reprehensible terrorist attack of two weeks ago made it clear once more that Israel is by far the most powerful military nation in the Middle East. No amount of military power can make her entirely safe from terrorism, but

Israel's obvious armed strength does suggest that it can afford to take some military risks, if necessary, to gain the kind of peace that alone can put an end to terrorism.

Begin apparently is returning to heated political debate in Israel about these and other problems that have arisen in the months since Sadat made his visit to Jerusalem. As that debate proceeds, the United States would do well to keep hands off, in fact as well as in appearance.

The Carter administration's views have been made unmistakably clear to Begin; considerable support for those views appears to exist in Israel; and the next necessary step on the long road to peace is for that nation's democracy to deal with its own internal divisions, without American prescription or intervention.

Hiss Case: The Last Word?

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The scene is dramatically described in a recent issue of Politics magazine. Allen Weinstein, professor of history at Smith College, is answering questions by journalist Philip Noble, who by the way is one of the sharpest interviewers in the business. Noble begins by explaining that Alger Hiss has had many problems in the last 30 years, but that his main problem right now is the new book by Weinstein called "Perjury: The Hiss-Chambers Case." Briefly put, the book establishes beyond even unreasonable doubt, that Alger Hiss was guilty.

The scene in question is the last of six visits between Weinstein and Hiss. At the first visit, six years earlier, the young historian was eagerly resolved to document the innocence of Hiss, to which end he secured the cooperation of Hiss who turned over his huge defense file to Weinstein. One should add that Hiss, over the years, has become highly habituated to sycophantic journalists and historians who accept his innocence as dogma, and then scoop up whatever data are lying around and arrange them so as to confirm the previously established thesis. It is not true that all those who have proclaimed Hiss's innocence were sycophantic to the man, Alger. I.F. Stone is sycophantic not to discrete individuals, so much as to doctrines. The relevant doctrine in this case is that the United States engaged in a hysterical witchhunt after the war. Reasoning backward, everyone tripped up during that period was in fact innocent. The substance of the myth of Hiss's innocence comes from a Cartesian fidelity to that and cognate doctrines.

So there is Hiss, and there is the young professor who has spent five years going over not only all the defense files of Hiss, but 40,000 FBI documents released under the Freedom of Information Act. That, and tracking down and interviewing, and surveying the correspondence of, dozens and dozens of persons in-

involved in however minor a way in the great Hiss-Chambers drama; talking to Communists in Bulgaria, ex-Communists in Israel, and coming slowly, but irrevocably, to the conclusion that Hiss is a liar. How do you tell a man whose innocence you set out to establish, that you have concluded that he is a liar? Worse, really: Because such duplicity as Hiss engages in isn't designed merely to help himself. It isn't like the motorist lying to the cop by saying he was driving only at 50 miles per hour. Hiss's lies require that his flock come to grisly conclusions about Whitaker Chambers, and Mrs. Chambers, and about the FBI, and the prosecutor, and the courts. If Hiss were innocent, America is unjust.

'Nervous'

"I was very nervous. Hiss is an imposing figure. He has marvelous presence, if a bit stagg. He's gracious. After some small talk, I blurted out something like, 'When I began working on this book four years ago, I thought that I would be able to demonstrate your innocence, but unfortunately I have to tell you that I cannot; that my assumption was wrong.'"

"I meant to continue, but before I could, Hiss interrupted me and said quietly, 'I'm not surprised. I waited and he said nothing more ... My hands began

trembling, and so were Hiss's. Yet I made a point of staring straight at him during this exchange. For at least a full hour, I tried to get eye contact with Alger Hiss, but he refused. His responses were often directed to some place beyond me. He gave me his profile for part of the time. I thought to myself, 'My God, this has happened once before.' It was, from the testimony of all observers, exactly what Alger Hiss did in his Commodore Hotel confrontation with Whitaker Chambers ... When Hiss finally looked at me, he said, 'I've always known you were prejudiced against me.'"

"I had only a few seconds, so I said what I felt at that moment: 'I don't think you'll believe me, but I want you to know how hard this has been for me and how terrible I feel that what emerges now may cause various of your friends whom I have gotten to know as individuals, additional suffering.' He looked at me and said, 'You really believe that this is going to make me suffer?' I said, 'No, sir. I don't think it will make you suffer, but I think it might make those who care about you suffer a bit more.'"

"At that moment the elevator came. I said goodbye and offered my hand, but he stepped away and disappeared without saying goodbye or shaking hands."

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Maybe Never

Desai Finds Change Comes Slow in India

NEW DELHI, March 26 (NYT)—A year after succeeding Indira Gandhi in what the world regarded as a dramatic reaffirmation of democracy, Prime Minister Morarji Desai finds himself and his government confronted with a bewildering array of problems and domestic crises.

With more and more shrillness and impatience, Mr. Desai's critics are besieging him with complaints about the persistence of India's problems and the inadequacy of the government's attempts to solve them. "They expect too much all at once," the 82-year-old Prime Minister said in a recent interview. "Do they think I can change it overnight? I try to do whatever I can, but I also know that things can't come on easily."

Besides such ancient worries as poverty, hunger and disease, there are some of the more immediate concerns that have been confounding the government in recent weeks:

●**Politics**—There are increasingly evident cracks in the 14-month governing alliance known as the Janata party at both state and federal levels. On the side, waiting threateningly, Mrs. Gandhi seems more powerful than she has at any time since her downfall.

●**Law and order**—Campus violence has forced the closing of six universities and howling mobs have set upon several state legislative assemblies, threatening the orderly process of government. Crime has been increasing.

●**The economy**—Although the economy is generally stronger than it has been in years, prices and unemployment are creeping up and industrial growth has been slowed by a crippling series of labor disputes.

●**Birth control**—The foundation upon which many of India's development hopes rest, the birth-control program has been all but abandoned for political reasons, and the number of sterilizations being performed is lower than in 10 years.

An Indian journalist who welcomed Mr. Desai's election with jubilation expressed a widely held view in these dispirited words: "More and more, things look the way they did in the bad old days three years ago, just before Mrs. Gandhi declared her emergency." What followed at that time was a program to counteract what was viewed as threats to the national order and to stimulate a lagging economy at the price of increasing restrictions on individual liberties and the democratic process.

Defenders of the Desai government are quick to point out its accomplishments. In foreign policy, which has turned out to be one of its strongest suits, it has significantly improved relations with its important neighbors, Pakistan, Bangladesh and China, and war seems less of a threat to

the subcontinent than it has in years. Relations with the United States have also improved sharply.

Most important, in domestic affairs, Mr. Desai has made the nation free again—an accomplishment sometimes overlooked in all the loud and angry political arguments, at the garden parties and coffee houses, even though the arguments themselves are a symbol of it. India is really the world's most populous democracy once again, with a range of civil liberties almost unparalleled in the third world, with freedom of speech, press and assembly, and with an independent judiciary once again following the rule of law.

During the year and a half that all those freedoms were suspended, India was much calmer and more at peace—on the surface, at least—than it is now.

Student Riots

Students rioting recently in the holy city of Benares over a variety of grievances forced the venerable Benares Hindu University to shut indefinitely. Echoing a sentiment expressed by officials on other troubled campuses, a professor at Benares said: "The discipline situation among our students has become intolerable. I don't know when we can open up again."

In the extremely backward and underdeveloped state of Bihar, in the north, the police battled for more than a week with demonstrators in an increasingly bitter dispute over legislative attempts to give special benefits to members of the lowest castes. When the state assembly opened this month, the police charged at angry, chanting mobs with heavy metal-tipped batons and made 300 arrests.

Black-market trading and street crime are growing in the cities, unlike the tightest days of Mrs. Gandhi's tenure, when the police often had unlimited powers. Strikes in the industrial areas east of Bombay and west of Calcutta have closed a number of factories.

In the capital, the five diverse parties that joined early last year to form Janata, which Mr. Desai leads, are showing increasing signs of internal friction, and the idealistic zeal that bound them together to defeat Mrs. Gandhi has been replaced in some cases by feverish political intrigue. A caucus of the party's parliamentary group has reportedly been torn by angry recriminations over a number of issues, including the ambitions of Home Minister Charan Singh, the peasant leader who speaks for the big farmers and apparently aspires to succeed the Prime Minister.

Mr. Desai, defending the diversity and freedom of debate that often lead to internal squabbling in public, recently compared his party's style with Mrs. Gandhi's in this way: "There are bound to be arguments and discussions. Is this not better than bottling it up and letting only one person say everything and dominate a whole nation and a party?"

Last month the party was badly embarrassed by its relatively poor showing in five state legislative elections and by the strong showing of Mrs. Gandhi's faction of the Congress party, which won majorities in two of the states. Janata led in none of the five, and in Maharashtra, where it got the largest number of seats, it was outmaneuvered by the so-called Indira Congress and the regular Congress Party, which formed a coalition.

Mrs. Gandhi, who seems increasingly confident and buoyant, displaying much less of the nervousness and sensitivity that characterized her appearances during her last year in office, says that "although power is a strong cementing force, the Janata seems more and more disorganized."

2 Earthquakes Shake Towns in California

UKIAH, Calif., March 26 (AP)—Two mild earthquakes shook a 40-mile area of Mendocino County yesterday, causing slight damage but no injuries in several small towns. The first tremor registered 4.4 on the Richter scale, the second 3.4. A supermarket in Ukiah reported a loss of \$10,000 worth of merchandise that fell off shelves.

ORCHESTRE DE PARIS

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THE END OF DAY—The new spring's warmth melts the snow near Lancaster, Pa., forming a shroud of haze engulfing the ancient Amish country as an elder drives his buggy (at right) on the unpaved road leading toward the sunset.

'Politics Is Not My Line'

Gen. Zia Ponders Fate of Condemned Predecessor

By William Borders

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 26 (NYT)—Last July, when Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq seized power here to restore the stability of our beloved country," he may have had no idea what he was letting himself in for, as he now freely admits.

"I did not even know 1 percent of what a mess there was," the 53-year-old army chief of staff said recently. "Politics is not my line."

Now Gen. Zia, who is an old-school professional soldier right down to the spitshine on the toes of his boots, faces his greatest problem so far: deciding the fate of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who is in a death-row cell.

Technically, Mr. Bhutto's prosecution in a Lahore court on a charge of having conspired to murder a political opponent four years ago, is strictly a civilian affair. But sources here assume that like all the other important decisions by the strict martial-law regime, this one will be made by Gen. Zia and the handful of other generals who help him run the country.

[In an interview published in Abu Dhabi Friday night Gen. Zia said he had no authority to commute the death sentence against Mr. Bhutto as long as the case was before the courts].

It was Gen. Zia who authorized Mr. Bhutto's arrest on the murder charge in September and many think that his feelings will influence the decision of the supreme court.

Dominant Figure

Mr. Bhutto, 50, a voluble and energetic man who likes to call himself "a man of the people," is still by far the dominant figure in Pakistani politics. Many Pakistanis were stunned last week that the man who held their country together after the demoralizing Bangladesh war and then governed it for 5½ years might go to the gallows.

"We sometimes did not like Bhutto or the harsh way he ruled Pakistan," said a shopkeeper in Rawalpindi. "But it doesn't seem right to kill him."

Others agree with the business executive in Lahore who said: "He murdered an old man. Why should he not be punished for it?"

There also was shock outside the country. The U.S. government, although not commenting on the verdict, has appealed for a commutation of the death sentence on humanitarian grounds, and so has Amnesty International, which often condemned what it saw as the high-handed authoritarianism of the Bhutto government.

Perhaps more importantly, the governments of Libya and the United Arab Emirates have asked that the sentence be commuted. The two countries have a lot of influence here, not only because of the bonds of Islam but because their oil money helps to keep this critically poor country economically afloat. Some who have talked to Gen. Zia, however, say that he and his fellow generals think that only Mr. Bhutto's execution will solve their political problem. As long as he is alive, even in prison or in exile, there is the possibility of his return to power.

[Mr. Bhutto yesterday filed an appeal with the Supreme Court against his death sentence. Reuters reported. His lawyers also filed a separate application asking that he be moved from death-row prison cell in the Lahore district jail to better quarters.]

Gen. Zia, who will make a recommendation on a mercy petition, said that he expected the court appeal to take from three to six weeks.

According to former Attorney General Yahya Bakhtiar, who is Mr. Bhutto's lawyer, the generals also are "morally afraid that if we come back they've had it."

Questionable Testimony

In the opinion of some lawyers, the case against the former prime minister was not proved beyond a reasonable doubt because it rested

so heavily on the testimony of Masood Mahmud, who was director of the Federal Security Force, a much-feared police unit set up by Mr. Bhutto.

Mr. Mahmud, who spent months in jail before the trial, was given immunity from prosecution in return for his testimony about the alleged plot against Ahmad Raza Kasuri, an anti-Bhutto member of parliament. Mr. Kasuri escaped injury when his car was ambushed in Lahore in 1974, but his father, apparently an unintended victim, was killed.

Another problem is that, despite all the proud talk here about the British tradition of jurisprudence and fair play, justice in this case seemed flawed by the court's

hostility toward Mr. Bhutto. Besides convicting Mr. Bhutto and ordering that he be hanged, the 405-page opinion of the court's five judges called him a "compulsive liar" and an "arch-enemy" who wanted primarily to "satisfy his craving for self-aggrandizement."

When Mr. Bhutto presented his defense, the court was closed to the public and journalists. "No court can allow a litigant to challenge before it its fairness, integrity and impartiality," the judgment declared, explaining the closed sessions, "and to go on repeating with impunity scandalous and libelous attacks on judges calculated to lower the authority of the judges."

Jack Hulbert, 85, Comedian, Dead in London

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—Jack Hulbert, 85, who became one of Britain's best-known comedians in a career that spanned a half-century, died yesterday.

Mr. Hulbert and his wife, Dame Cicely Courtneidge, began as a team in the theater before World War I. They frequently starred together in light comedy both on stage and in films. A Cambridge graduate, Mr. Hulbert was also a singer, dancer, play producer and co-author of some scripts.

Mr. Hulbert died at his home where he had been recovering from a serious illness.

Sydney Wragge

BOCA RATON, La., March 26 (AP)—Sydney Wragge, 70, a leading designer of women's fashions and a manufacturer, has died of cancer. Mr. Wragge, who died Thursday night, was considered a pioneer in the field of sportswear and is credited with introducing the concept of mix-and-match outfits. He was a former president of the B.H. Wragge Co. and twice won the Coty Award, the most sought-after prize in fashion design.

Gyoin Hashimoto

TOKYO, March 26 (AP)—Gyoin Hashimoto, 80, a leading figure of Japanese Buddhism and a prominent peace advocate, died yesterday near Nara. Mr. Hashimoto became prelate of the Hoso sect of Buddhism in 1943.

Mohammed al-Bakr

BAGHDAD, Iraq, March 26 (AP)—Mohammed al-Bakr, son of Iraq's president, was killed in an automobile accident yesterday.

48 People Are Killed In Burmese Crash

TOKYO, March 26 (AP)—A Burmese passenger plane crashed yesterday shortly after takeoff from Rangoon airport, killing 48 persons on board, the Japanese Foreign Ministry reported.

Six Japanese were among the victims, the ministry said. The nationalities of the other victims were not immediately known.

Soviet Capabilities Noted

Report Finds MX System Would Be Open to Attack

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, March 26 (NYT)—A mobile ballistic missile being developed by the United States would not reduce the vulnerability of U.S. strategic forces to an attack by the Soviet Union, according to a study by researchers from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Fairfield University.

The study on the Air Force's proposed MX missile says that plans for deploying the intercontinental-range rocket in underground trenches in the Southwest United States would cost almost \$30 billion and would create severe problems for arms control negotiations.

The study, released last week, says that Moscow, with its new generation of highly accurate missiles, might still achieve the ability to undertake a nuclear first strike in the 1980s.

Cooper-Carrying Missiles—According to the study, called "The Carter Administration's Alternative Missile Basing Systems," before it goes ahead with the MX project, it analyzes several of these, including schemes to place the MX missiles aboard vessels in the Great Lakes or to deploy them aboard helicopters with the capacity to carry the load.

The report, compiled by several Defense Department officials, including Defense Secretary Harold Brown, "are having second thoughts about the Air Force plan to hide 250 missiles in tunnels up to 12 miles long. Although the Congress has approved \$481 million for the system, Mr. Brown decided late last year against full-scale development.

The report also questions Air Force plans for the design of the MX missile itself, arguing that efforts to equip it with highly accurate multiple-warheads could threaten the survival of Soviet land-based rockets. It thus warns that the report says, "More work must be done to develop a large number of mobile missiles of its own."

The report was prepared by Michael Callahan, Bernard Field and Kosta Tsipis of MIT, in Cambridge, Mass., and Evangelos Hadimichael of Fairfield University in Hartford, Conn.

Under the proposal, the missiles would slide back and forth in their tunnels to complicate a possible effort by the Soviet Union to pinpoint their location and launch an attack. In recent months, however, several technical problems with this scheme have been identified, including the question of whether the MX tunnels could be built to withstand a nuclear blast.

The authors of the study argue that the tunnels would be vulnerable to a Soviet missile strike and that the command and control system associated with the MX could be destroyed easily. In addition, they suggest that other approaches to basing mobile missiles might provide greater security at less expense.

The report argues that missiles deployed aboard the so-called "heavy-lift" helicopters, capable of carrying 50 tons, would be less vulnerable to attack than the tunnel project, and unlike missiles deployed underground, they could be counted by reconnaissance satellites, which would ease the problem of verifying future arms control agreements that might include mobile missiles.

The report also questions Air Force plans for the design of the MX missile itself, arguing that efforts to equip it with highly accurate multiple-warheads could threaten the survival of Soviet land-based rockets. It thus warns that the report says, "More work must be done to develop a large number of mobile missiles of its own."

The report was prepared by Michael Callahan, Bernard Field and Kosta Tsipis of MIT, in Cambridge, Mass., and Evangelos Hadimichael of Fairfield University in Hartford, Conn.



To settle the matter: A Few Brief Words About Today's International Herald Tribune

For starters, each man is right.

And each is wrong.

Today's Herald Tribune is new in many respects, but it isn't all new.

And it's the same paper a quarter of a million Europeans depend on, but not quite the same.

Starting today, production of the International Herald Tribune is totally computerized. Hot type is a thing of the past. So, almost, are typewriters. News, features and other stories are prepared—at the outset—on visual display units and sent to phototype-setters that handle up to 1,000 lines a minute! And printing is done by off-set, in Paris as well as in London and Zurich (the newspaper's two facsimile centers).

Thus today's Herald Tribune is different. You'll probably find it looks a bit crisper, pictures appear blacker, type is easier to read.

On the other hand, the editorial staff remains the same, as does its vast network of news services including Associated Press, United Press, International Reuters, Washington Post, New York Times, Los Angeles Times and AP-Dow Jones.

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Bretons Bitter in Wake of Spill

Tide of Criticism Rises With the Oil

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS (IHT)—As peak spring tides carried oil higher onto Brittany's shores, a storm of criticism was building up in France about the human failures that aggravated France's worst ecological disaster.

Bad luck played a role in the original accident, and a string of unlucky coincidences of timing and weather crippled attempts to save the celebrated coastline from pollution.

But the French government also has accused the tanker captain and the master of a rescue tug of negligence. An outcry has begun in the French press and among the Breton victims against the government for the apparent inadequacies in contingency plans and the initial reaction to the giant oil spill.

The bitter mood in Brittany, after a week of official rhetoric and ineffectual countermeasures, was captured in a wall slogan: "It is Friday, and the oil is still flowing. The government is still talking." Each day, the day of the week is crossed out and replaced by the appropriate one.

Disastrous delays crop up repeatedly, and sometimes inexplicably, in a reconstruction of the tragedy.

Rudder Chains Snap

On the morning of March 16, the Amoco Cadiz, a U.S.-owned supertanker laden with 220,000 tons of light Arabian crude oil from the Gulf, was caught in foul weather in the regulated shipping lane 10 miles from Ushant Island, off the tip of Brittany, where Europe-bound tanker traffic passes close to the coast.

At 10:45 a.m., the rudder stopped responding to the helm. When the ship's engineers tried to switch to a back-up steering system, the heavy seas snapped "like threads" the chains meant to hold the rudder steady and the tanker started to wallow. Twelve hours later, the Amoco Cadiz lodged itself on the jagged reef off Port-sal.

What happened during those 12 hours is a subject of controversy and perhaps eventual litigation.

A log of the crisis was kept by a British safety officer who happened to be on board the tanker, but many points remain obscure.

The tanker promptly made a radio inquiry and was put in touch with a powerful West Ger-



POLLUTION PATROL—Using every tool available to them, two men from Prat ar Coum, in Brittany, try to remove all traces of the petroleum tidal wave from their oyster beds.

man tug, the Pacific, which routinely patrols the Channel in bad weather.

Line Attached

By afternoon, the Pacific managed to attach to the Amoco Cadiz a line that apparently held for three hours. It is unclear what happened during this period. The tug ran its 10,000-horsepower engines at full force in an attempt to pull the drifting tanker away from the coast, according to Bugier, the tug's Hamburg owners, who suggested that the tug was not strong enough to master both the supertanker and the heavy sea. This is an insert to test the insert function of this terminal. A more powerful Bugier tug went to the scene but arrived too late. Amoco, the tanker owner, said that "the tug stayed near the tanker." Amoco said that a towing contract was agreed on just before the cable parted.

The towing line snapped at

dusk and another line was put aboard, in hazardous conditions, but minutes later the tanker hit the reef.

The U.S. tanker company has defended the Italian captain, who received command four years ago at 32 because of his proven ability. Although the Amoco Cadiz was a Liberian-registered, Amoco said that it met all standard safety criteria and flew a flag of convenience for the sake of economy gained by not having a crew covered by U.S. unions.

French Accusation

French officials have accused the skippers of the tanker and the tug of "negligence"—a charge dismissed by Amoco, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana, as inappropriate while inquiries are pending.

French newspapers suggested that the tanker and tug skippers and companies haggled too long over the towing contract terms

before attempting the rescue—a game of bluff in which the losers were the people of Brittany.

In addition, tug firms tend to avoid alerting competitors to lucrative prizes, and negotiations over the plight of a stricken vessel are not publicized. This fact may explain why the Amoco Cadiz's dangerous predicament was not clearly announced earlier.

The French Navy failed to monitor the situation closely, observers said. A naval spokesman said the tanker gave a reassuring reply to a radio inquiry. In any event, the navy said it lacked any tug powerful enough to help. French authorities said they did not realize the imminent danger to the coast when the tanker fired distress rockets after running aground.

Now France has decreed new rules in the channel corridor, known as the "rail", where shipping traffic is so dense. In the future, tankers must stand farther out to sea, file their course in advance and clearly report all requests for assistance.

Damaging Delays

While these precautions were being announced by the French government, damaging delays occurred in coping with the present Amoco Cadiz disaster.

Besides the bad weather which wrecked the tanker, a second bit of bad luck was the timing of it on French election eve, when many officials were preoccupied with politics.

Any order to burn the tanker and its oil—worth about \$12 million and \$30 million, respectively—probably would have had to be made in this initial phase. The crude oil was still hot because it is kept warm and liquid during transit. The Amoco Cadiz was intact enough to allow technicians to go aboard and open air vents to keep a blaze going.

As the oil started to gush from three perforated tanks, oil company officials announced plans to hoist huge pumps onto the tanker deck by helicopter to siphon off the oil to other tankers.

Breton fishermen who inspected the grounded tanker categorically said the vessel could not be refloated and would break up, but their warnings apparently fell on deaf ears. Only later did Amoco admit it would take a week of fine weather to start pumping, mainly because the rock-studded shallow waters around the tanker turned out to be uncharted. Smaller tankers refused to venture in close without a mapping operation. The giant pumps, to be airlifted from the United States, never appeared.

Winds Resume

Bad luck returned in the form of stiff winds that resumed after the early mild weather on the weekend.

The storms prevented salvage, spilled more oil from the wave-battered tanker and drove the sludge onto the coast. The winds that normally prevail would have driven it out to sea.

The French plan for oil spills, called Polmar, lagged behind the pace of the disaster. Polmar was set up after a series of oil spills, starting with the Torrey Canyon and including four major spills affecting the Breton coast in the last decade.

Pollution-control equipment, power to order in troops, authority to spend money—all covered in Polmar—had little immediate impact. For instance, the inflatable plastic booms—sausage-shaped floating dams that can be towed into position to prevent oil from washing in—arrived too late to block the initial slick in most places. Hundreds of kilometers of booms were stored in other parts of France and had to come by truck. In any case, the light oil and heavy wave action defeated the booms, which have proved effective only in calm water.

Administrative Delays

Officials were reported admitting that the booms were useless except for their "psychological effect" on the Bretons who saw their livelihoods from tourism and the fishing and shellfish industries being drowned in a black tide with scant sign of official countermeasures.

Besides the delays due to France's highly centralized administrative system, official reluctance to take up offers of foreign help caused bitter resentment among many Bretons, who said it worsened the disaster.

Local people contrasted the French performance unfavorably with the British mobilization to protect the Channel Islands, which were threatened by the slick. For instance, an oyster breeder who attempted to arrange for the intervention of two Norwegian skimmer ships, said

this effort was sarcastically dismissed by a French official. The two special vessels eventually were hired by Britain, then diverted—a week late—to the French coast. The oyster-breeder cabled and wrote angrily to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, saying that the delays caused by officials contributed to the scale of the costly disaster. These sentiments were echoed in demonstrations by fishermen and students in Brittany.

Foreign Criticism

Foreign marine anti-pollution experts, who descended on the stricken region in hordes, also became increasingly critical of the lethargy or stinginess in the French response. The French coordinator, who was dispatched to the scene this weekend, defended the government by saying some offers of help—from Dutch, British, U.S. and other sources—were incompatible. He also mentioned cost considerations.

In reply, local mayors and Breton fishermen complain about the lack of coordination and speed in the government's counterattack on the oil. A special Dutch ship, designed to scoop up oil from surface instead of dispersing it chemically and thus jeopardizing marine life, was summoned to the scene only this weekend. Most British and U.S. experts insisted it was vital to start mopping up the oil immediately, even if the same beach had to be cleaned several times as the oil, driven by winds and tides, flooded up and down the channel coasts.

Vessel Breaks Up

A week after the spill, the clean-up along the Breton coast did get into higher gear, and French officials asserted that 2,000 tons of oil daily were removed—still only a "drop in the ocean," an expert commented, and probably less than the amount of fresh oil oozing out of the stricken vessel.

Buffeted by the Atlantic breakers, the Amoco Cadiz snapped cleanly in two Friday, opening the oil tanks, which were emptying completely as heavy surf pounded the hull against the reef. The peak tides that coincided with the Easter equinox were expected to reduce the tanker to scrap and hurl the oil slick higher on the coast.

The French authorities unavailingly suggested that tourists stay out of the disaster zone during the weekend, an unpopular measure with the tourist industry. A full-scale clean-up operation, using volunteers from all over France, was expected to start after Easter.

The government stated that responsibility for the environmental damage lay with the tanker company, and Amoco announced that \$30 million could be available to meet claims under a pollution-liability convention, ratified by France two years ago, and with additional funds of an oil-industry organization called CRISTAL (Contract Regarding an Interim Supplement to Tanker Liability for oil pollution).

Emergency Relief

Initially, the French government made available \$1 million in funds for emergency relief for hard-hit Bretons, like the hundreds of fishermen who handed in their fishing permits to demonstrate their loss of livelihood.

The eventual economic impact could swell to considerable proportions under the impact of unemployment, loss of seafood and damage to tourism. The oil company has said it would meet only "legitimate claims"—a hint that court action may be expected in the form of contested suits for damages.

In this grim overall picture, a bright spot was the massive response of farmers in Finistère, the western tip of Brittany. The farmers, volunteering to help combat the oil slick, drove their tractors from as far away as 50 miles to bring their liquid-manure pumps and tanks to the water's edge.

Helped by firemen and soldiers, the farmers and fishermen pitched in to pump off the brown mixture of oil and water. The tankloads were then driven off to special plants or moored tankers for separation and recovery of the oil. The efforts of the farmers, who enjoyed little security about the fate of their machinery in this unusual assignment—proved more effective than any other single measure.

In a wider gesture of popular sympathy, trucks collected donations of oil-fighting equipment—rakes, rubber gloves, hoses—from towns all over France to be taken to Brittany to make up for the lack of equipment available on the spot.



DARK EASTER—Inhabitants of one of the numerous resorts affected by the pollution from the wreck of the Amoco Cadiz spend the first springtime holiday weekend trying to clean up the area.

Shetlanders Resist Moves For Closer Scottish Ties

By Roy Reed

LERWICK, Shetland Islands (NYT)—Britain's northernmost territory sits minding its aged business at 60 degrees north latitude, 600 miles north of London, 300 miles north of Edinburgh and 105 miles north of the Scottish coast.

Shetland's more than 100 islands have been part of Scotland for 509 years. They were Scandinavian for 500 years before that. The attachment to Scotland has always been fragile, and Scotland's current campaign for limited home rule has put it in under new strain. Many here want to be no closer to Scotland than the stormy North Sea allows.

When the House of Commons in Westminster recently passed a bill to set up an Edinburgh assembly, the representative for the Shetlands and the Orkneys pushed through an amendment, over the opposition of Scottish nationalists, to allow both groups of islands to try for special constitutional status that would in turn give them more autonomy from Scotland.

The Orkneys, which are situated southwest of here, closer to the Scottish coast, so far have done nothing else. But the Zetland [Shetland] County Council conducted a referendum this month to prove, as everyone suspected, that Shetland's 14,000 voters want special status.

Special Status

The islands' political leaders are vague on the kind of special status they want. Some speak of pulling out of Scotland altogether and tying the islands' government directly to Westminster, perhaps with a large degree of autonomy such as that accorded the Isle of Man and the Channel Isles.

Others say that the Shetlands would be satisfied to be represented in the new Edinburgh assembly—which still has to be approved by the House of Lords—if Parliament would give them constitutional guarantees to safeguard the unusually strong local powers they already have and to add to them to insure that Scotland would not meddle too much in Shetland business.

Scottish officials say that the islands' worries are groundless, that Scotland would deal as fairly with the islands as with any other Scottish county.

Even the Shetland Council's opponents expect the referendum, which was sent out by mail, to show that a large majority dislikes Scottish devolution. [The tabulation of the balloting, announced March 16, showed a 9-to-1 vote of confidence for the council in its anti-devolution policy.]

"When I hear the word devolution, I reach for my revolver," a man said on Shetland radio recently.

The reasons go beyond ancient hostilities. Those, after all, have been diluted by centuries of daily

commerce with Scotland. The Shetlands once had to import most of their milk from Scotland and still get 20 per cent of it from there.

Part of the resistance to joining an Edinburgh assembly is a fear that the Scots will begin campaigning for outright independence once limited home rule is established. Shetlanders generally feel more loyalty to England.

Another issue is oil. Much of Scotland's nationalism was fired by the discovery of oil in the North Sea in 1972. Many Scots believe that Scotland should have more home rule or even independence to keep England's hands off what they see as their oil.

But Shetlanders also claim their share of the oil. "We want the Scots to keep their hands off our oil," said a Shetland man. But there is more. Shetlanders assert a self-reliance that seems to spring from their very remoteness. Their islands—foggy, windy, stone-gray and grass-green—are as far north as much of Siberia. They are warmed by the Gulf Stream and thus saved from the worst ravages of the sub-Arctic winter, but they are swept by gales from the North Atlantic. Everything is controlled by the sea, and the sea in this region is suitable only for fishing and piracy.

A fisherman at the village of Scalloway, asked why he opposed greater control from Edinburgh, expressed a contempt for government at all levels, including the county seat at Lerwick.

"The only thing that I'm interested in is fishing," he said, adding that all he wants from government is to be left alone.

Eva Smith, who breeds sheep, cattle and Shetland ponies on a 700-acre farm, expressed much the same sentiment.

Speaking of an Edinburgh assembly, she said: "It would mean more MPs, more civil servants, one more tier of government and higher taxes to support it all. I think we're overgoverned as it is."

The opposition to the County Council's special-status campaign is being led by Prophet Smith, a council member, and Basil Wishart, the editor of The Shetland Times. They believe that the council is "tinkering with a windmill," as Mr. Wishart said. He asked why the council was any more distrustful of a legislature at Edinburgh than of the one at Westminster, "which we have been cussing most of my lifetime."

Economic Problems

Mr. Wishart and others believe that Shetlanders' economic problems are more pressing than their political preoccupations. Jim Smith, the brother of Eva Smith, voiced a common opinion when he said, "What happens when the oil runs out?"

The Shetland Council drove

what many consider a hard bargain with the oil companies to make sure that the islands benefit while the oil lasts. The county treasury has already ranked more than \$13 million from what is officially called a "disturbance" tax, a tariff on the building and bulldozing that the companies had to do at the northern end of the main island. It will get about \$48 million more by the end of the century from an inflation-proof tax on all the oil pumped ashore.

The council is using the money to subsidize small businesses and farms. But its attitude, revealed in the word "disturbance," the islanders regard oil as a temporary and somewhat troublesome windfall, not a long-term asset.

Javits Foresees U.S. Approval of Turkish Pact

ANKARA, March 26, (AP)—U.S. Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., yesterday expressed optimism that Congress would approve a new U.S.-Turkish defense agreement.

Mr. Javits, who talked to Turkish leaders during a weekend stop here, noted in an airport statement that Turkey had remained a loyal NATO ally despite the recent strains on U.S.-Turkish relations. He was referring to a three-year-old U.S. arms embargo on Turkey because of its invasion of Cyprus in 1974.

But he predicted that the ratification process would be a considerable struggle.

The agreement pledges \$1 billion in military aid over a four-year period in return for U.S. bases in Turkey, which were closed in retaliation against the embargo.

Kremlin Assails Snub by Peking

MOSCOW, March 26, (Reuters)—The Soviet Communist party daily Pravda said today that Chinese leaders had rejected the latest Soviet overture to Peking because they preferred "fanning-up anti-Sovietism" to normalizing relations between their countries.

Commenting on China's rejection March 9 of a Soviet message calling for a joint statement on relations, Pravda said that the proposal had received "a great international response."

"The world press at the same time comments negatively on the recalcitrant stand of the Chinese leadership which refuses even to consider normalization," the Soviet party organ said.

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

In the Matter of

PENN CENTRAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

In Proceedings for the
Reorganization of a
Railroad

Debtor: No. 70-347

THE UNITED NEW JERSEY RAILROAD & CANAL COMPANY

No. 70-347-A

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY

No. 70-347-B

THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY

No. 70-347-C

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY

No. 70-347-D

THE CONNECTING RAILWAY COMPANY

No. 70-347-E

THE DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY

No. 70-347-F

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY

No. 70-347-G

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

No. 70-347-H

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY

No. 70-347-I

THE PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY

No. 70-347-K

THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY

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THE PITTSBURGH, YOUNGSTOWN & ASHTABULA RAILWAY COMPANY

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PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY

No. 70-347-N

UNION RAILROAD COMPANY OF BALTIMORE

No. 70-347-O

Secondary Debtors

NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF PLAN OF REORGANIZATION

Penn Central Transportation Company (PCTC) and the Secondary Debtors listed above are currently in reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act in proceedings before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Reorganization Court). On December 17, 1976, the Trustees of PCTC filed a proposed plan of reorganization for PCTC and separate plans for each of the Secondary Debtors. (All of these plans will be referred to in this Notice as the "Plan").

The Plan has been approved by the Reorganization Court as of March 17, 1978. Before the Plan can be put into effect, however, certain further events must take place. The first such event is the submission of the Plan to creditors and stockholders affected by the Plan. The Reorganization Court has fixed May 12, 1978, as the date by which creditors and stockholders may vote to accept or reject the Plan and has directed that ballots and materials necessary to permit interested persons to vote be mailed promptly.

TO BEARER OR NON-REGISTERED BONDHOLDERS

A large number of bonds issued by PCTC and the Secondary Debtors, or their predecessors, are in bearer or non-registered form. The identities of many of the holders of these bonds are unknown. A list of such bonds is set forth below. If you are a holder of any such bearer or non-registered bond as of the close of business on March 17, 1978, you are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. All ballots must be mailed to United States Trust Company of New York on or before May 12, 1978 to be valid. In order to receive your ballot and to have an opportunity to return the ballot by May 12, 1978, you should, as promptly as possible, send your name, address, and the name, interest rate and maturity date of the bond(s), or, fill out the form provided below, and send it to United States Trust Company of New York at U.S. Trust London Ltd., One Moorgate, London EC2R 6JH England, or U.S. Trust Paris, 23 Rue Cambon, 75001 Paris, France, or, if you are a holder of a bond issued by PCTC, to the U.S. Trust at 1208 Geneva, Switzerland. So that you will have adequate time to review the voting materials and return your ballot(s), it is suggested that you make your request no later than two weeks after the publication of this notice. If you supplied such information to the Trustees of PCTC in 1977, you need not provide such information at this time.

BONDS ENTITLED TO VOTE

Boston & Albany Railroad Company 4 1/4% Improvement Bonds	Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company 3% Series C General & Refunding Mortgage Bonds
Carthage & Adirondack Railway Company 4 1/4% First Mortgage Bonds	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company 4% Series A General Mortgage Bonds
Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company 4 1/4% First Mortgage Bonds	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company 5% Series B General Mortgage Bonds
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company 3 1/2% Gold Mortgage Bonds	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company 4 1/4% Series E Refunding & Improvement Mortgage Bonds
Mohawk & Malone Railway Company 4 1/4% First Mortgage Bonds	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company 4% St. Louis Division First Collateral Trust Bonds
Mohawk & Malone Railway Company 3 1/4% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company 4% Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Division Mortgage Bonds
New Jersey Junction Railroad Company 4 1/4% First Mortgage Bonds	Connecting Railway Company 3 1/4% Series A First Mortgage Bonds
New York & Putnam Railroad Company 4 1/4% First Mortgage Bonds	Pennsylvania, Ohio and Detroit Railroad Company 2 1/4% Series E First Refunding Mortgage Bonds
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 4% Series A Consolidation Mortgage Bonds	Northern Central Railway Company 5% Series A General & Refunding Mortgage Bonds
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 3 1/4% Lake Shore Collateral Bonds	Northern Central Railway Company 4 1/4% Series A General & Refunding Mortgage Bonds
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 3 1/4% Michigan Collateral Bonds	Northern Central Railway Company 6% First Mortgage Bonds
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 3 1/4% Gold Bonds	Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway Company 4 1/4% Series D First General Mortgage Bonds
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 3 1/4% Series A Refunding & Improvement Mortgage Bonds	Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway Company 5% Series C First General Mortgage Bonds
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 5% Series C Refunding & Improvement Mortgage Bonds	Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company 4 1/4% Series C General Mortgage Bonds
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company 4 1/4% Harlem River Division First Mortgage Bonds	Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company 3% Series E General Mortgage Bonds
Pennsylvania Railroad Company 4 1/4% Series D General Mortgage Bonds	Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company 3 1/4% Series F General Mortgage Bonds
Pennsylvania Railroad Company 4 1/4% Series E General Mortgage Bonds	Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company 5% Series B General Mortgage Bonds
Pennsylvania Railroad Company 3 1/4% Series F General Mortgage Bonds	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. Co. 5% Series A General Mortgage Bonds
Pennsylvania Railroad Company 3% Series G General Mortgage Bonds	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. Co. 5% Series B General Mortgage Bonds
West Shore Railroad Company 4 1/4% First Mortgage Bonds	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. Co. 3 1/4% Series E General Mortgage Bonds
New York Central Railroad Company 5% Notes due 1974	United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Company 2 1/4% General Mortgage Bonds
New York Central Railroad Company 5 1/4% Collateral Trust Bonds due 1980	United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Company 4 1/4% General Mortgage Bonds due 1973
New York Central Railroad Company 5 1/4% Collateral Trust Bonds due 1980	United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Company 4 1/4% General Mortgage Bonds due 1979
New York Central Railroad Company 6% Collateral Trust Bonds due 1980	United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Company 3% General Mortgage Bonds
New York Central Railroad Company 6% Collateral Trust Bonds due 1980	New York Bay Railroad Company 3 1/4% Series A First Mortgage Bonds

TO BROKERS OR NOMINEES

If you are a broker or nominee holding any bonds of PCTC or any of the Secondary Debtors listed above or stock of any of the Secondary Debtors listed below and if you have not recently advised the Trustees of PCTC of the number of beneficial owners you represent, you should advise United States Trust Company of New York on or before April 7, 1978, of the number of beneficial owners for whom you hold such bonds or stock.

STOCK OF SECONDARY DEBTORS ENTITLED TO VOTE

Beech Creek Railroad Company	common	The Philadelphia and Trenton	common
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and	common, preferred	Rail Road Company	common
St. Louis Railway Company		Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	preferred
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad	guaranteed 7%	Railway Company	common
Company	special guaranteed,		original guaranteed 7%
	betterment 4%		guaranteed special 7%
The Delaware Railroad Company	common	Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Ashtabula	preferred
Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad		Railway Company	common
Company	7%	The United New Jersey Railroad and	
The Northern Central Railway	common	Canal Company	common
Company			

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF PENN CENTRAL COMPANY

Stockholders of Penn Central Company are not entitled to vote on the Plan. For information with respect to the Plan and its approval by the Reorganization Court, it is suggested that you consult your broker.

TO REGISTERED SECURITY HOLDERS AND OTHER CREDITORS

If you are a registered holder (other than a broker or nominee) of bonds of PCTC or any of the Secondary Debtors or if you are a general creditor or stockholder, you are not required to complete and mail the form below.

Robert W. Blanchette, Richard C. Bond, John H. McArthur, Trustees
of the Property of Penn Central Transportation Company, Debtor

Form to Request Ballot

U.S. Trust London Ltd. or U.S. Trust Paris or Financiere U.S.T., S.A.
One Moorgate, London EC2R 6JH, England 23 Rue Cambon, 75001 Paris, France 7, Avenue Krieg, 1208 Geneva, Switzerland
Please send ballot(s) and voting materials for the Plan of Reorganization for Penn Central Transportation Company, Debtor,
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Name _____ (Please Print)
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(Use extra sheets if necessary)

Over-Counter Market

Sales in	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
Continued from Page 7						
Mokita 1.1a	3	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1b	4	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1c	5	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1d	6	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1e	7	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1f	8	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1g	9	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1h	10	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1i	11	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1j	12	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1k	13	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1l	14	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1m	15	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1n	16	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1o	17	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1p	18	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1q	19	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1r	20	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1s	21	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1t	22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1u	23	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1v	24	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1w	25	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1x	26	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1y	27	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1z	28	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1aa	29	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1ab	30	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1ac	31	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1ad	32	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1ae	33	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1af	34	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1ag	35	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1ah	36	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1ai	37	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1aj	38	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1ak	39	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1al	40	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1am	41	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1an	42	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1ao	43	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1ap	44	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1aq	45	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1ar	46	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1as	47	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1at	48	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1au	49	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1av	50	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1aw	51	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1ax	52	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1ay	53	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1az	54	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1ba	55	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bb	56	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bc	57	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bd	58	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1be	59	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bf	60	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bg	61	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bh	62	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bi	63	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bj	64	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bk	65	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bl	66	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bm	67	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bn	68	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bo	69	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bp	70	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bq	71	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1br	72	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bs	73	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bt	74	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bu	75	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bv	76	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bw	77	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bx	78	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1by	79	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1bz	80	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1ca	81	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1cb	82	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1cc	83	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1cd	84	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1ce	85	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1cf	86	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1cg	87	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1ch	88	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1ci	89	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1cj	90	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1ck	91	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1cl	92	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1cm	93	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1cn	94	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1co	95	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1cp	96	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1cq	97	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1cr	98	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1cs	99	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-
Mokita 1.1ct	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	-	-

Insurance Stocks

Alison 2.4	34	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 2.5	35	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 2.6	36	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 2.7	37	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 2.8	38	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 2.9	39	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 3.0	40	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 3.1	41	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 3.2	42	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 3.3	43	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 3.4	44	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 3.5	45	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 3.6	46	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 3.7	47	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 3.8	48	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 3.9	49	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 4.0	50	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 4.1	51	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 4.2	52	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 4.3	53	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 4.4	54	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 4.5	55	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 4.6	56	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 4.7	57	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 4.8	58	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 4.9	59	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 5.0	60	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 5.1	61	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 5.2	62	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 5.3	63	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 5.4	64	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 5.5	65	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 5.6	66	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 5.7	67	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 5.8	68	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 5.9	69	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 6.0	70	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 6.1	71	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 6.2	72	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 6.3	73	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 6.4	74	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 6.5	75	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 6.6	76	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 6.7	77	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 6.8	78	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 6.9	79	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 7.0	80	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 7.1	81	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 7.2	82	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 7.3	83	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 7.4	84	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 7.5	85	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 7.6	86	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 7.7	87	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 7.8	88	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 7.9	89	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 8.0	90	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 8.1	91	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 8.2	92	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 8.3	93	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 8.4	94	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 8.5	95	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 8.6	96	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 8.7	97	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 8.8	98	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 8.9	99	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 9.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 9.1	101	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 9.2	102	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 9.3	103	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 9.4	104	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 9.5	105	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 9.6	106	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 9.7	107	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 9.8	108	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 9.9	109	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 10.0	110	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 10.1	111	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 10.2	112	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 10.3	113	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 10.4	114	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 10.5	115	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 10.6	116	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 10.7	117	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 10.8	118	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 10.9	119	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 11.0	120	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 11.1	121	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 11.2	122	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 11.3	123	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 11.4	124	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 11.5	125	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 11.6	126	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 11.7	127	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 11.8	128	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 11.9	129	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 12.0	130	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 12.1	131	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 12.2	132	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 12.3	133	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 12.4	134	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 12.5	135	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 12.6	136	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 12.7	137	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 12.8	138	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 12.9	139	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 13.0	140	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 13.1	141	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 13.2	142	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 13.3	143	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 13.4	144	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 13.5	145	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 13.6	146	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 13.7	147	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 13.8	148	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 13.9	149	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 14.0	150	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 14.1	151	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 14.2	152	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 14.3	153	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 14.4	154	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 14.5	155	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 14.6	156	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 14.7	157	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 14.8	158	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 14.9	159	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 15.0	160	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 15.1	161	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 15.2	162	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 15.3	163	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 15.4	164	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 15.5	165	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 15.6	166	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 15.7	167	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 15.8	168	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 15.9	169	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 16.0	170	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 16.1	171	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 16.2	172	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 16.3	173	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 16.4	174	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 16.5	175	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 16.6	176	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 16.7	177	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 16.8	178	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 16.9	179	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 17.0	180	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 17.1	181	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 17.2	182	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 17.3	183	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 17.4	184	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 17.5	185	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 17.6	186	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 17.7	187	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 17.8	188	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 17.9	189	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 18.0	190	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 18.1	191	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 18.2	192	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 18.3	193	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 18.4	194	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 18.5	195	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 18.6	196	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 18.7	197	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 18.8	198	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 18.9	199	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 19.0	200	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 19.1	201	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 19.2	202	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 19.3	203	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 19.4	204	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 19.5	205	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 19.6	206	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 19.7	207	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 19.8	208	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 19.9	209	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 20.0	210	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 20.1	211	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 20.2	212	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 20.3	213	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 20.4	214	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 20.5	215	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 20.6	216	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 20.7	217	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 20.8	218	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 20.9	219	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-
Alison 21.0	220	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	-

For 5 High Draft Choices

Simpson Traded to 49ers

From Wire Dispatches
SAN FRANCISCO, March 26. — O.J. Simpson has been traded by the Buffalo Bills to the San Francisco 49ers for five draft choices over the next three years.

The 30-year-old running back and executive of the 49ers made no effort to hide their mutual jubilation over completion of the trade.

"I'm at last, Great God Almighty, I'm home at last," said Simpson, a native of San Francisco, as he met reporters along with the 49ers' management of the trade, which he passed a crucial physical examination.

Simpson was drafted by the Bills in 1969 as the No. 1 choice of the draft after setting 13 school records while gaining 3,423 yards in 674 carries at the University of Southern California.

Holds Many Records
As a rookie, he gained 697 yards in his first year. But since then he has set the National Football League record for most yards gained in a year, 2,003 in 1973; most games in which 100 yards or more were gained, 11 in 1973; most games in which 200 yards or more were gained, six in 1973; most consecutive games in which 100 yards or more rushing, seven in 1973; most consecutive games in which 200 yards or more rushing, two in 1973 and 1976; and most touchdowns in a season — 23 in 1975.

"O.J. is back," said general manager Joe Thomas. "And the important thing is that we didn't have to give up any of our current players to get him."

Thomas also said he was happy that his team did not have to surrender its first-draft choice this year in the trade since the 49ers hope to select a quarterback who will combine with the star running back to give the team an explosive offense that will match their highly rated defense.

The 49ers agreed to take over the final year of Simpson's contract calling for \$733,000 annually. The Bills will receive the 49ers' No. 1 draft choice in 1979, the No. 2 and No. 3 choices this year and the No. 2 and No. 4 choices in 1980.

Simpson said he thought he could play at least two more years of professional football. And he indicated that he would make no attempt to renegotiate his current contract.

The trade from Buffalo to San Francisco was not a surprise since Simpson has said for some time that he was "frustrated" in Buffalo and that he wanted to play on a championship team.

The 49ers have been seeking a spark for their offensive line after several disappointing seasons. And they also are aware of Simpson's popularity here, where he grew up and played football at Galileo High School and City College of San Francisco before gaining national recognition at the University of Southern California.

First Things First
"O.J. will be most important on the field; if we get the job done there the box office will take care of itself," said Thomas when asked about Simpson's ability to attract fans.

"But there's no doubt O.J. has that appeal," he added. Candlestick Park has rarely been sold out in recent years in contrast with the Oakland Coliseum across the bay where the Oakland Raiders play.

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Sidney Moneif of Arkansas leaps in for a lay-up in the second half of the NCAA semifinal in St. Louis as Truman Clayton (22) and Dwane Casey (20) of Kentucky look on helplessly.

Holmes Whips Shavers In Fight to Meet Norton

LAS VEGAS, Nev., March 26 (AP) — Larry Holmes nullified the power of Earnie Shavers with speed, a good left jab and flurries of precision punches to the head yesterday to win a one-sided 12-round decision in a heavyweight fight here.

The victory apparently puts the unbeaten Holmes into position for a title shot against Ken Norton, the World Boxing Council champion.

"It was a masterful boxing performance," Holmes, who came close to stopping Shavers in the final round. In the waning seconds, Holmes flashed home a right counter to Shavers' chin and Shavers buckled, his right knee dropping to just inches from the canvas. He straightened up and Holmes fired six shots to the head.

Shavers looked ready to go down when the bell rang and he staggered across the ring to his corner.

Judge Harold Buck and judge Joe Swessel each scored the fight 120-108 and judge Dave Moretti saw it 119-109, all for Holmes.

Shavers' best round was the second, in which he got home three good rights to the head which shook Holmes. But the 28-year-old Pennsylvanian, who calls himself the "Easton Assassin," was able to turn Shavers' power against him for most of the fight.

When Shavers would get Holmes onto the ropes, Holmes tied him up effectively, and often punched Shavers away with a flurry usually started with a counter.

Holmes took control of the fight in the fifth round, when he hurt Shavers with two solid rights to the side of the head, then drove the 33-year-old fighter into a corner.

In the sixth round, Holmes hurt Shavers with a right following a jab after Shavers had missed with a wild left. Holmes, who cut Shavers under the left eye in the fifth round, used his jab to set up and frustrate his opponent.

Indeed, Holmes' biggest problem was his trunk. He split them down the middle of the seat in the second round and between the fourth and fifth rounds had to change into a new pair while his cornermen huddled around him.

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP) — What better way to erase Bobby Hull from the National Hockey League record book than with a Bobby Hull model stick?

That's what Phil Esposito of the New York Rangers used Friday night when he scored three goals in an 11-4 rout of the Washington Capitals. It was Esposito's 29th three-goal game, one more than Hull had before he jumped to the World Hockey Association.

"It puts me ahead of a pretty good guy in the NHL," said Esposito, "but in professional hockey Bobby's got to be way ahead. Hull taught me the slap shot when I played with him (at Chicago) early in Esposito's career. I use the Bobby Hull model stick because it's as heavy and as long as I can get."

"My biggest goal is still my first one," said Esposito. "Another top thrill was the year (1970-71) I got 76 goals. My first hat trick was against Boston, and that was a long time ago." It was 1964-65, to be exact.

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP) — The Houston Astros are taking a chance on a slo-pitch softball player from El Cajon, Calif., who says he has not played ball since he was a boy.

He is 22-year-old Jeff Pich. "I'm kind of the Astros' special project this spring," he said in a telephone interview from the Astros' spring training camp at Cocoa Beach, Fla.

"They feel I have the potential to become a good player, even though I don't have that much of a background in baseball. What Pich has is talent—especially in softball."

The 6-foot-2, 207-pound switch hitter was in a Mission Valley slo-pitch league in San Diego less than two months ago, working as a mechanic in a service station, when he was spotted by Bob Cluck, area scout for the National League baseball club.

Cluck liked what he saw of the outfielder and after a couple of private workouts, he signed Pich to an Astros' contract.

"I quit my job and came down here when spring training started," said Pich, who got married six months ago. "I didn't get any kind of bonus to sign—just the rookie league salary."

"I had no guarantees from the Astros, they just paid my way down here and told me I would have to make it on my own."

Pich, who is working out with the rest of the minor leaguers at Houston's training complex, has already passed his first major hurdle.

"I made the cut the other day when they let 30 players go," he said. "This means I will be playing for the Sarasota Astros in the Gulf Coast Rookie League."

He says he has gotten a lot of attention this spring because "some of them still can't believe I came here from a softball field." In fact, he never played high school or college baseball.

Arkansas, Notre Dame Bow in NCAA

Kentucky, Duke in Finals

ST. LOUIS, March 26 (WP) — Kentucky, which came a long way on brawn, surprised Arkansas with its quickness yesterday to defeat the Razorbacks, 64-59, and advance to the NCAA basketball championship final.

In the second semifinal, Duke beat Notre Dame, 90-86, by converting the last 10 free throws while Notre Dame was battling back from a 14-point deficit. Duke will meet Kentucky for the title tonight.

"Whoever said Kentucky didn't have any quickness needs his head examined," said the Arkansas coach, Eddie Sutton. "They used it to completely take us out of our offense in the first half. I didn't realize they could play as good a man-to-man defense as they did."

The Kentucky-Arkansas game was expected to be a duel between Kentucky's inside strength and Arkansas' speed. But as Kentucky's Rick Robey said, "The officials told us before the game started that they were going to call all hand checking and they did. That's why there were so many fouls."

Thin in Reserves
Arkansas, with the thinnest bench of the teams in the semifinals, got into foul trouble almost right away. Its 6-foot-11 center, Steve Schall, picked up four fouls in the first six minutes and Jim Counce, the Razorbacks' other big man and defensive specialist, got his fourth with four minutes left in the first half.

That took away much of Arkansas' defensive versatility and forced it to play a zone defense—something it does not like to do—most of the rest of the game.

Arkansas chopped UCLA apart with its half-court offense in the West Regional, but Kentucky forced the Razorbacks out of their offense.

"The key to stopping their offense is putting pressure on the passer," said the Kentucky coach, Joe Hall.

The Razorbacks shot 47 percent from the floor, only the ninth time in 35 games this season they were below 50 percent. Arkansas led the nation in field goal percentage.

Biggest Performance
After the victory over Notre Dame, a Duke guard, John Har-

rell, said, "Those were the biggest six points I've ever scored." They all came within the last 4 minutes and 13 seconds as the Irish battled back.

Harrell's six points will always look good, although Duke was led by center Mike Gminski with 25 points, Jim Spanarkel with 20 (12 of 12 from the foul line) and Eugene Banks with 22. In all, the Blue Devils outscored favored

Notre Dame, 32-14, at the foul line.

The key moment in the game arrived with the scored 88-86 and Duke rebounding the ball with 20 seconds left. The pass went through Banks' hands and Duck Williams of Notre Dame shot a 22-footer and missed. Harrell was fouled on the rebound attempt and made both free throws for the final score.

Notre Dame, 32-14, at the foul line.

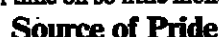
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Herald Tribune Enters Brave New World

With a readership that is only 55 per cent American, the newspaper has succeeded in being international without losing its native character: "We are an international paper that speaks in American accents." Said the editor, Murray M. Weiss. The third oldest newspaper in Paris (only *Le Figaro* and *La Croix* are older), the *Herald* was the only newspaper in Paris to keep publishing during the first Battle of the Marne, in 1914. Closed for the duration of World War II, it resumed publication in Paris at the height of the Battle of the Bulge with, of course, the Old Philadelphia Lady's letter in the first issue.



Over the years the Paris paper has had its share of typewriter throwers and famous characters, such as the sportswriter and fabulous drinker Sparrow Robertson, whose motto was "never again" and whom Eugene O'Neill described as the world's greatest writer. The late Eric Hawkins, who joined the paper in 1915 and retired as managing editor in 1960, used to have to spend a lot of time explaining that, no, Hemingway and Fitzgerald hadn't worked here, but on the other hand this paper can boast of many famous writers who have contributed free to its bulging mailbag, from Ezra Pound, who sent in many scurrilous attacks



The International Herald Tribune's new era, which begins today, begins then with regret but also with excitement because excitement is what a daily newspaper lives and breathes.

"They were great old days," says our editor, Murray Weiss. "And they are going to get better."

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Ammonia Leak Checked
SALT LAKE CITY, March 26 (UPI)—A ton of ammonia leaked from a ruptured tank at a chemical plant here yesterday, but firemen dispersed a large cloud of the gas with water hoses before anyone was hurt.

Herald Tribune ads work.

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